FBIS DAILY REPORT

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AMNESTY DECREE ISSUED ON REPUBLIC DAY

AU101829 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1430 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Decree of General Pardon on the Occasion of the 40th Anniversary of the Republic:

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the republic, considering the further consolidation of the socialist order, the healthy moral-political state of the country, the steel-like unity of the people around the party, and the consolidation of the international position of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; with the aim of helping citizens who have committed penal acts to take an active part in political, economic, and social life for the good of the fatherland; on the basis of Article 77 of the Constitution; and on the proposal of the Council of Ministers, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has decreed:

Article 1:

1. All persons sentenced to deprivation of liberty for up to 2 years, to reeducation through labor, placed on probation, or fined, are pardoned.

2. Pardon is extended to all persons sentenced to up to 6 years deprivation of liberty for crimes covered by the following clauses of the penal code: Article 55, paragraph 1, agitation and propaganda against the state, and Article 47, letter GJ [11th letter of the Albanian alphabet], treason against the fatherland in the form of escape outside the state. Those with previous convictions for crimes against the state will not benefit from this section of the decree.

3. Pardon is extended to all persons, with the exception of those sentenced for crimes against the state, who by the date of 13 January 1986 will have served half of their sentences imposed by a decision of the courts. Persons sentenced for crimes under Articles 61, 62, 63, and 64 of the penal code, usurpation of socialist property; Article 101, theft of citizens' property; and Article 65, robbery of socialist property; and Article [number indistinct], robbery of citizens' property, who have previously been sentenced for crimes of the same kind or character, do not benefit from this section of the decree.

4. Pardon is extended to women sentenced to deprivation of liberty for 20 years and less.

5. Pardon is extended to all persons sentenced who are under 18 years of age.

6. Pardon is extended to all persons sentenced to deprivation of liberty who on the date of 13 January 1986 have still to serve up to 1 year of their sentence.

7. That part of the sentence that still remains to be served of all those persons sentenced who do not benefit from the above sections of the decree, is reduced by one-quarter.

8. Pardon is extended to all those persons sentenced who have served their principal sentences, have been pardoned or are being pardoned, who had been further sentenced with the prohibition of carrying out certain activities or trades, with deprivation of electoral rights, with banishment or internment.

9. Persons who by court order are indebted to the state or economic organizations for damages caused as a result of committed penal acts, are excused payment of one-half of the outstanding compension money.

10. Legal proceedings lapses in connection with all matters under investigation, all matters as yet undecided by the courts, and all accusations which lie before these organs which are related to penal acts committed up to the date of publication of this decree, for which the penal code provides punishments of up to 2 years' deprivation of liberty, or any other milder sentence.

11. Persons who have been previously convicted by village courts, city courts, and the courts of city quarters are not to be considered recidivists. Sentences imposed by the decisions of these courts are not pardoned.

Article 2:

All persons who benefit from this pardon and are released are to go to their own places, to work where the fatherland needs them, to become worthy citizens of the people's socialist republic of Albania. For this, society and state organs are to give them the necessary assistance.

Article 3:

The implementation of this decree is the responsibility of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Supreme Court, the Office of the Procurator General, and the Investigator General's Office.

Article 4:

This decree comes into force as of 13 January 1986.

Tirana, 6 January 1986

Number of decree: 7015

For the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania:

Ramiz Alia, chairman; Sihat Tozaj, secretary

GREEK TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR HOME

AU101018 Tirana ATA in English 0921 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Tirana, January 10 (ATA) -- The government trade delegation of the Greek Republic, led by the member of the Greek Government and vice-minister of national economy, Ioannis Papandoniou, returned home through Kakavija on January 9.

Upon its stay in our country the government trade delegation of the Greek Republic made visits to social-cultural centers in the districts of Tirana, Kruje and Gjirokaster.

In the city of Gjirokaster, in honour of the Greek delegation, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the District People's Council, Flamur Cani, gave a lunch, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

In these visits the delegation was accompanied by the Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, Marko Xega. It was also accompanied by the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Greek Republic to the PSR of Albania, Apostolos Papasliotis.

AFP: ZHIVKOV REPORTEDLY 'MAY GIVE UP SOME DUTIES'

AU101033 Paris AFP in English 1030 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Vienna, Jan 13 (AFP) -- Bulgaria's Communist leadership may be planning a reshuffle in favor of younger officials, and the changes may even reach as far as the veteran party chief and head of state Todor Zhivkov, 74, according to persistent reports reaching here.

Mr. Zhivkov, in power for 31 years and the dean of East European leaders, may hand over some of his duties, according to the reports. But he would not step aside completely. The rumoured aim was to bring in younger leaders before a party congress due around the end of March, particularly in view of acute economic problems, notably in energy.

There was also some speculation in Sofia about Mr. Zhivkov's relationship with the much younger Soviet party chief, Mikhail Gorbachev, as he was sidely assumed not to have greatly liked Mr. Gorbachev's mentor and predecessor, Yuriy Andropov. "There could be a generation problem between Zhivkov and Gorbachev," a Western diplomat said in Sofia. Rumours last October, when Mr. Gorbachev visited Sofia, suggested Mr. Zhivkov might gradually leave the limelight.

Foreign diplomats were intrigued to hear Mr. Zhivkov remark during a ceremony in honour of General Dobri Dzhurov, 70, the Bulgarian defence minister since 1962, "You and I are getting old."

Among Zhivkov associates who could be reshuffled are Stanko Todorov, 65, National Assembly chairman since 1981, and Soviet-born Grisha Filipov, 65, the prime minister and a party Politburo member since 1974.

CONDEMNATION OF U.S., SOLIDARITY WITH LIBYA CITED

BTA 'Declaration'

AU101954 Sofia BTA in English 1941 GMT 10 Jan 86

["Declaration" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia January 10 (BTA) -- It is with alarm that the Bulgarian public is following the dangerous activities of some circles in the U.S. and Israel aimed against the friendly Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and threatening peace and security in the Mediterranean region. Accusations have been fabricated and levelled against the Libyan people using the tragic events at the Vienna and Rome airports. The threats and the dangerous military and economic measures adopted against Libya have resulted in an abrupt aggravation of the situation in this part of the world.

Once again a provocational campaign has been launched against an independent Arab state in one of the world's most dangerous hotbeds of tension -- the Middle East. This is a fresh manifestation of the policy directed towards limiting the sacred right of the people to determine their own fate and the road of their independent development.

The sanctions imposed on Libya and the obvious signs of the preparation of an armed aggression against her totally contradict the universally recognized principles of international law of respecting the sovereignty, the independence and the territorial integrity of the states and for settling all conflict situations by peaceful means.

The BTA voices the solidarity of the Bulgarian people with the just struggle of the friendly Libyan people in defense of its progressive acquisitions. On behalf of the Bulgarian public the BTA insists on the ceasing of the violations against the sovereign and independent Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, on the taking of efficient measures for putting an end to all sanctions and aggressive plans against the Libyan people and for cutting short all activities which may have a disastrous effect on the situation in the Mediterranean region and on the international situation as a whole.

'New Globalism' Pretext

AU101211 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Jan 86 p 4

[Nencho Seymenliyski commentary: "'The New Globalism' Is Contrary to Reason"]

[Text] The anti-Libyan campaign in the United States is reaching a crescendo, the saber-rattling in the Mediterranean is threatening to turn into a cannonade, and the practical application of the conception of "new globalism" is in full swing. As well as Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Lebanon, and Angola, Libya -- yet again -- is coming into the sights of America's "vital interests."

Washington has long been seeking a convenient motive for settling accounts with one of the most implacable anti-imperialist Arab regimes, and such a motive has been provided -- the tragic events at the airports of Rome and Vienna before the New Year.

From that time until now, affairs have been developing in accordance with the scenario we know from Grenada, now only suitable puppets are being sought in order for the doctrine to be able to assume its true form -- for the struggle to be waged with "foreign hands" in all corners of the planet where Washington assesses that its "vital interests" are affected. The conception of "new globalism" is taking the following step: In some of the countries included in its black list, the United States is organizing rebellions and assisting counterrevolutionary bands, while against others it is declaring economic blockades, threatening aggression, and openly planning the forced removal of their leaders. The essence of the conception of "new globalism," PRAVDA writes, lies in the assertion of the United States' right to interfere on a global scale in the affairs of sovereign states, to wage undeclared wars against them, carry on secret and overt subversive operations, and to pursue a policy of state terrorism.

For the moment, in Libya's case only Israel is inclined (for understandable reasons) to rally to the flag of the new campaign, while the American allies in Western Europe refuse to be drawn into a military escapade which will inevitably be reflected in a catastrophic way on their relations with the Arab world, as well as in international relations as a whole. As a matter of fact, as for Washington's excessive rage, the loss of any sense of measure and decency in the language with which Libya is now being slandered -- and the hysterical American campaign against Libya is not all that is taking place at a moment when the attention of world public opinion is concentrated on the Soviet peace initiatives for the normalization of international relations. As noted recently in Moscow at a press conference in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Washington always displays "regional concern" at periods when favorable opportunities appear for reducing tension in the international arena, and particularly in the relations between the USSR and the United States. And at present influential forces are becoming active in the United States which evidently have the aim of not allowing an improvement in Soviet-American relations.

So, the logical deduction suggests itself, and it was already drawn by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz during his recent trip round Western Europe. "If any real danger of an American-Soviet confrontation exists," Shultz stated in London, "then it will arise as a result of some crisis in the developing countries." In other words, the United States is counting on regional conflicts in order to maintain tension in Soviet-American relations, on the one hand, and is relying on the USSR'S reluctance to exacerbate these relations in order to realize in practice the conception of "new globalism", on the other.

Such "logic" is an anachronism in contemporary international relations. "He who hopes that he can gain from tension in particular regions of the world and, even more, that he can deliberately push such tension to critical limits, is behaving extremely irresponsibly and is playing with the fate of millions of people," PRAVDA warned.

Life itself demands that this policy should be stopped, because only then will it be possible to achieve a breakthrough in international affairs, as the interrelations between states are being placed on a sound and stable footing.

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

AU101121 Sofia BPA in English 0943 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 10 (BTA corr.) -- An agreement between the Governments of Bulgaria and the U.S.S.R. for cooperation in construction, reconstruction and up-dating of industrial enterprises and other projects for the 1986-1990 period, has been signed here yesterday.

This important for Bulgaria document includes more than 100 projects from different branches of the national economy. It envisages increasing of the power supply potential, development of ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, chemical industry, mechanical engineering, construction industry, and many others. The stress had been laid on the consolidation of the raw materials and energy basis of Bulgaria, almost 60 per cent of the Soviet whole project [as received] equipment deliveries will be related to power generation.

Among the biggest projects in the cooperation during the new five year period are: the thousand megawatt energy blocks in the nuclear power stations in Kozlodui and Belene, new electric power generators of about two thousand megawatts in "Maritsa-Iztok 2" and "Maritsa-Iztok 4", reconstruction of the petrochemical plants in the cities of Burgas and Pleven, construction of the copper ore dressing combines works "Asarel".

The document was signed by Mr. Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade of Bulgaria, and by Mr. Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the State Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers for Foreign Economic Relations.

U.S. ANTITERRORISM FIGHT MASKS 'HEGEMONIST PLANS'

AU101250 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 9 Jan 86 p 6

[Milan Rusko article: "The Genesis of Lies; Under Cover of the Fight Against Terrorism, the United States Wants To Camouflage New Globalism"]

[Text] A few months ago the United States declared that it refuses to recognize the decision of the International Court of Justice at the Hague, which condemned the mining of several Nicaraguan ports by American CIA agents. The mining caused considerable material damage and cost several human lives; but the Congress approved this action -- not without President Ronald Reagan's personal engagment -- and soon the approval of a further several tens of millions of dollars followed, for the support of the counterrevolutionary elements whose profession is assassination.

Last autumn also saw the approval of further large amounts for the support of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries. Their activity in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) is testified to by the mutilated bodies of dead children who had picked up innocent-looking toys, by dozens of dead schoolchildren poisoned by gas, by hundreds of victims assassinated for the dollars given by the United States. In the present instance, too, the checks of the overseas donors bear the symbolic signature of the President.

Because of the deplorable atrocities and sabotage perpetrated by UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], the People's Republic of Angola has suffered both direct and subsequent damages amounting to several tens of billions of dollars for which the bandits were responsible; it is difficult for enumerate the lives lost. When things start getting too hot for the bandits, their representatives set out for Washington, where they encounter "understanding," which is expressed first and foremost by new arms deliveries.

In the Middle East, Israel has been a destabilizing element since its very inception. It justified its expansiveness and aggressiveness by its Zionist ideology. During its aggressions [vyboje], its back is covered by the United States which, as became evident when it participated in the aggression against Lebanon, even decides on an escalation of the conflict.

In these and other actions, for instance, against socialist Cuba, Grenada, and so forth, the U.S. ruling circles cynically trample underfoot the basic principles of international law and ignore the legitimate rights and interests of sovereign states and peoples. The top U.S. representatives smugly claim the right to decide on political developments in various parts of the world. If the situation does not develop according to their notions and the intentions of the imperialist circles, they claim that it represents a threat to their vital interests and even an aggression against the United States, although the scene of action lies thousands of kilometers from U.S. territory.

President Ronald Reagan also interprets international law in this arbitrary manner. He affirmed this in his statement to 15 journalists from the most important U.S. press agencies and television companies in the night from Tuesday to Wednesday. [7 to 8 January] in Washington. He accused Libya of aggression. He declared during his 35-minute statement that the United States has proof of this; but when directly asked about this by one of the journalists, he was incapable of recalling a single piece of evidence; so that everything was again left standing on the hackneyed demagogical thesis on the "Libyan threat to U.S. security."

By grossly insulting Libya's top representative, he nevertheless showed how one can develop the provocative behavior of cattlemen swilling spirits in a saloon "somewhere around the Rio Grande" into a most original statesman's appearance. His view that "the United States has the right to act as it deems right" is almost most original, as are the threats with which Reagan accompanies this assertion, which is justified by nothing and which reminds one of the ruthlessness of former prospectors in taking possession of the claims of their weaker partners by violence.

The entire campaign unleashed in the last few days by Washington against Libya bears the brand of "new globalism" -- a concept which is meant to justify the hegemonist plans of the U.S. military-industrial complex in the eyes of the American public and of the Atlantic allies. Let us recall that Washington has used the two bombing attacks carried out at the end of December against the installations of the Israeli El Al airline as a pretext. The U.S. press concedes that, during the first 3 days, one was unable to find out to whom the gunmen belonged; this was stated by Italian representatives at the press conference in Rome. Then, as usual, Israel began accusing the PLO, which has thus allegedly revenged itself for the attack on the PLO headquarters in Tunis during which almost 80 people died, including women and children. It is typical that at that time official Washington in no way condemned the act of terrorism -- on the contrary, it defended Israel in the deliberations at the UN.

A few days later the top U.S. authorities started orienting themselves toward attacks against Libya, above all accusing Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi of approving the bomb attacks in Vienna and Rome. The bourgeois press put statements into his mouth which it had fabricated. Later it also distorted the assertions made at his press conference, in which he expressed support for, and solidarity with, the national liberation fight of the Palestinian people -- and not the terrorists -- because this does not tally with the stereotype propaganda lies fabricated on the orders of the U.S. reactionary circles. Ronald Reagan would also like to drag his allies into the new globalist plans, and is calling upon them to join in the contents of his "executive order" addressed to the Congress. He ordered a halt in trade and called upon the 1,500 U.S. citizens working in Libya to return home. At the same time he threatened that the anti-Libyan measures would "continue."

However, this is too much even for the states which entertain very close relations with the United States. Canada, Holland, Switzerland, Greece, and other countries have announced that they are not joining in; and the governments of other countries have totally ignored the U.S. appeal. A large part of the bourgeois press is justly writing about the fiasco of the U.S. campaign against Libya. The country has received full support in the entire Arab world and, understandably, all socialist countries are on its side.

Apart from verbal attacks and economic restrictions, the United States has also carried out a dangerous show of force, with its aircraft carrier Coral Sea. The vessel, with dozens of strike aircraft on board, was meant to be the main ace of the policy of U.S. "new globalism." But the energetic protests resounding from all parts of the world cannot but be taken into consideration by Washington. They testify that the campaign of lies, the godfather of which is the U.S. President, has not fulfilled the expectations of its American authors.

DRAFT ECONOMIC, SOCIAL GUIDELINES VIEWED

LD112336 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] We shall now acquaint you with the draft document "The Main Guidelines of the Economic and Social Development of Czechoslovakia for the Period 1986-90 and Prospects for the Period Up to the Year 2000", which is to be discussed at the 17th CPCZ Congress.

The CPCZ Central Committee submits the draft of the "Main Guidelines" for discussion, and the results will be used for the finalization and discussion of the draft at the 17th CPCZ Congress.

The draft document begins by recalling the results our country achieved under the leadership of the CPCZ during the past 40 years in building a socialist society and in raising the people's living standards. It notes that the socialist industrialization of our country was carried out, that Slovakia was industrialized, that a strong material and technological base was built, and that the socialist rebuilding of agriculture on a cooperative basis was carried out. Throughout the national economy, socialist production relations prevailed and the living standard of all levels of the population was raised markedly. The tasks of cultural revolution were successfully fulfilled and the people's educational standard and the training of working people in skills were raised subatantially. We built up a large scientific and technological potential. The socialist social system was strengthened; socialist democracy and the participation of citizens in the management and administration of the state were comprehensively developed.

We achieved these results in a historically short period thanks to the selfless work of our people and the development of all-around cooperation with the countries of the socialist community, particularly the Soviet Union.

Unity and cooperation between our nations and minorities was reinforced on federative foundations. Despite the complexity of both internal and external conditions, important progress was recorded during the past 15 years in applying the general line of building a developed socialist society, which has been set at the 14th CPCZ Congress and worked out further at the 15th and 16th congresses.

The document recalls that the 14th congress became a historic watershed in the life of both the party and the country. Our people convinced themselves by their own experiences that the program for building a developed socialist society in Czechoslovakia is in line with their vital interests and needs.

The document then goes on to assess in detail the economic and social development since the 14th congress. The basis of the economic and social policy for the period 1971-85 was the general goal of building a developed socialist society. This goal of the party's economic and social policy, aimed at intensification of the national economy and raising the effectiveness and quality of all work, was successfully fulfilled over the past 15 years. This is borne out by the results achieved. In 1985, gross national income exceeded the level of 1970 by 80 percent and its increment was 92 percent met by the growth of social productivity of labor. Industrial production rose by 95 percent. The branches safeguarding technological progress and utilization of the domestic raw material base were given priority development. Agricultural production rose by 34 percent and food production by 55 percent. This made it possible to improve the quality of nourishment of our people and to systematically improve the social and economic conditions of the people working in agriculture. At the end of the Seventh 5-Year Plan self-sufficiency in the production of grain was essentially attained.

Private consumption grew during the past 15 years by 45 percent and the average monthly wage of people employed in the national economy reached Kcs2,954. More than one-third of Czechoslovak households were able to move into new apartments. Medical services were developing; considerable sums were put into education, where fundamental changes both in terms of the content and organization in the conception of the work of all schools and educational facilities were carried out gradually.

Improvements in social security, in keeping with the resources created, in turn led to strengthening the social guarantees of the population. Grants given on the birth of a child and allowances for children were raised, and the payment of maternity allowances for mothers looking after children was introduced and expanded. Advantageous loans for newly married couples were introduced, together with the state contribution when children are born. The entire system of pensions was improved and sickness benefits were raised markedly.

The country's economic potential was increased considerably; the production material and raw material resources began to be used more economically.

The document then goes on to give several specific examples of newly-built capacities in individual branches. Capacities were built for the annual extraction of 65 million metric tons of coal, as were power plants with a capacity of more than 10,000 megawatts, out of which more than 2,000 megawatts are produced by nuclear power plants. Furthermore, important capacities for the production of steel, rolling material, and steel pipes, and new petrochemical combines were built. Many engineering plants were built and modernized. Hundreds of kilometers of new highways and three Metro lines were commissioned; a number of large departmental stores and important social and cultural buildings, especially the Palace of Culture, were built and the National Theater in Prague was reconstructed.

These results were achieved in complicated conditions. The cost of obtaining and securing fuel and raw materials rose substantially; the conditions under which our products competed on the markets of nonsocialist countries worsened as a consequence of the aggravation of the economic crisis in the capitalist states and their discrimination.

Adaptation of the Czechoslovak economy to the fundamental changes in the external conditions, however, did not occur at the necessary pace. At the end of the seventies and in 1980 this temporarily caused the growth of indebtedness in hard currencies. After the 16th CPCZ Congress the unfavorable development of external conditions continued; the international situation worsened further. This, together with the tackling of internal problems concerning the development of the economy, was reflected in the finalization of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, in which priority was given to restoring the equilibrium of economic development and the dynamism of its rate. With this aim in mind, the growth of the national income in the first 2 years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan was slowed down in a planned manner. On the basis of increased effort throughout the national economy, restoration of the dynamism of development was achieved by 1983.

The results achieved during the period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and in particular during the period 1983-85, prove that the basic conceptual intentions of the party's economic policy, set by the 16th congress and solidified in the Seventh 5-Year Plan, were in essence fulfilled and in some aspects even surpassed.

We are entering the second half of the eighties as a consolidated, politically strong, and economically advanced state with a high living and cultural standard and with good international-political standing.

This all enables us, with the feeling of a high degree of responsibility for the further development of our socialist society, to submit to the 17th party congress a demanding but realistic program for speeding up economic and social development in the period of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and the period up to the year 2000.

The principle objective consistently pursued by the CPCZ is to raise the living standards of people; to meet both the material and spiritual needs of the population on a qualitatively higher degree; to strengthen their security and social guarantees; and to create ever more favorable conditions for the harmonious development of man. To secure this objective is the basic task of our long-term economic strategy, based on the speeding up of social and economic development through intensifying and raising the effectiveness of social production, the quality of all work and strict economy.

All around intensification of the entire national economy calls for speeding up scientific and technological progress on the basis of full participation in implementing the CEMA comprehensive program for scientific and technological progress up to 2000 and the carrying out of effective structural changes in production. Improvement in the quality of management and planning, utilization of the economic mechanism, and increased participation of the working people in management, raising their qualification and initiative, are other tasks.

The draft of the "Main Guidelines" says that in the period up to 2000 it is necessary, in the interest of raising the living standard of the population and improving their living and working conditions, to pay prime attention to the further growth of private consumption by the population so as to ensure a more profound link between the interests of the individual and the interest of society. We must increase the material stake of the working people in the results of their work, and reinforce the socialist principles governing remuneration.

In the public consumption of the population, it is necessary to achieve a qualitative improvement, especially in education, the health service, and social welfare. The proportion of employees with higher educational and secondary school qualifications is to be increased by one-half. Proportionately with the growth of the living standards of the economically active population, it is necessary to improve the social security of those people who, because of their age or illness, cannot take part in the working process. It is also necessary to improve the quality and standard of housing, to create the conditions for extending leisure time in the interest of the fuller development of the individual and the creative talents of the working people.

Creation and protection of the living environment is an integral part of the further development of living standards. To ensure the growth of the living standards of people it is necessary to create prerequisites by further expansion of the national economy, by long-term and stable dynamism of the growth of national income, and above all by the growth of the social productivity of labor. The process of intensification is to be speeded up; technological and structural rebuilding of the Czechoslovak economy is to be carried out gradually. Scientific and technological progress must be aimed at the electronization of the national economy, comprehensive automation, the development of nuclear power, the development of new kinds of materials and of biotechnologies.

Speeding up the dynamism of production, especially in branches which have a high degree of innovative activity and a high scientific and technological input -- in mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, the electronic industry, and specialized chemicals including the pharmaceutical industry -- is the basis of the long-range strategy of raising the formation of resources.

The development of raw material-, energy- and production material-intensive sectors must be subordinated to economic effectiveness. The process of placing agricultural production on an industrial basis is to be completed through the application of comprehensive mechanical, chemical, and biological improvements. The proportionate development of all sectors of the agroindustrial complex at the level of the latest discoveries of science and technology is to be ensured.

Moving the economy along the road of intensive deveopment calls for markedly raising the effectiveness of the international division of labor and intensifying cooperation with the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community. Specialization and production-sharing, higher forms of cooperation, especially the development of direct relations between economic organizations, are to be actively developed and joint associations and enterprises are to be built.

The "Main Guidelines" stresses that the substantial speeding up of the process of intensification of the economy depends on the marked galvanization of the human factor, and recalls the need to raise the quality of economic management on the basis of greater all-around utilization of the advantages offered by socialist economy.

The draft of the "Main Guidelines of the Economic and Social Development of Czechoslovakia" goes on to analyze in detail the tasks of the party's social and economic policy in the period 1986-90. It notes that fulfillment of the basic guidelines of social and economic development up to the year 2000 requires raising of the national income in 1990 by 18-19 percent compared with 1985, and to meet its growth by 92-95 percent through raising the social productivity of labor. To achieve this it is essential to speed up the assimilation of the latest results of scientific and technological development in both the manufacturing and social practice.

The proportion of production of high technological and economic standard is to be increased; international scientific and technological cooperation is to be used more intensively; the license policy is to be used purposefully; and innovators and inventors are to be encouraged and their output utilized.

With the increasing difficulty of ensuring greater fuel and energy resources, the energy intensiveness of the national economy is to be further reduced. The conservation of metals is to be improved substantially in all sectors. A faster growth of foreign trade turn-over than of created national income is to be achieved by further raising the effectiveness and more extensive participation of Czechoslovakia in the international division of labor, especially in socialist economic integration. It is essential to make more rational use of the rich experiences and skills of the working people and to substantially improve the use of existing capacities and fixed assets.

Depending on the results achieved in the development of the economy, the real income of the population is to grow by 11-13 percent and the needs of the population are to be improved by expanding and improving the range of goods and services.

It is necessary to persistently improve the system of planned management and to improve the quality of managerial and organizational activity.

The draft of the "Main Guidelines" pays great attention to the application of scientific and technological development. Scientific and technological development is seen as the decisive factor for intensifying the economy.

The document emphasizes the need to assert a more marked application of scientific and technological development, together with implementation of gradual structural changes in the economy. It says it is necessary to concentrate both the resources and the means at the disposal of science, research, and development primarily on the assimilation of progressive technologies, facilitating a marked improvement of labor productivity, on the electronization of the national economy, the speeding up of modernization and automation, the development, adoption, and production of new generations of machines and equipment for the needs of modernization and rebuilding, coupled with the broader application of electronics.

Furthermore, it is necessary to concentrate on the development of biotechnologies, fermentation, and microbiological productions and their utilization in the agricultural and food complex and in medicine, on the development of new materials, and on the creation and protection of the living environment. For this purpose it is necessary to raise the number of employees in the field of science and technology and to substantially raise the performance of the entire scientific and research base. Cooperation between manufacturing organizations and institutions engaged in basic research and higher educational establishments is to be intensified and the scientific and research units' network is to be expanded as is the implementation [realizacni] of the research base. The development of inventions and innovations is to be oriented more consistently to the tasks of the plan of the development of science and technology and the requirements of production.

The draft of the "Main Guidelines" then goes on to set out in more detail the tasks applicable to the individual scientific areas and where their research is to be directed.

The next section of the draft Main Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of Czechoslovakia deals with the development of industry. It notes that the development of industrial production, which is to grow by 15-18 percent by 1990, will be a crucial factor in meeting the growing needs of the national economy and of the people, and in increasing efficiency in the Eighth 5-Year Plan. Our main attention in its development must focus on its structure and effective utilization, particularly in order to more fully satisfy the needs of the internal market, on stepping up effective supplies for export, and on modernizing the manufacturing base while markedly improving the quality and technical level of the products. The role of the processing sectors must be increased in the structure of industrial production, especially those products which require highly qualified workers and those which are based on the application of the current results of scientific and technological development.

The development of engineering production, as the linchpin of scientific and technological development in all sectors of the national economy and in the main exporting sectors, must be channelled into creating the essential conditions for a substantial improvement in the technical standard of production. Engineering and electrical engineering production must be increased by 30 percent. This is to be achieved primarily by reconstruction and modernization, by better use of the existing manufacturing base, and by the development of cooperation and specialization, particularly with the socialist states.

Heavy engineering must ensure the supply of modern progressive technology, including high-performance semiconductor and high-voltage electrical engineering equipment, and, in keeping with the Czechoslovak nuclear power station construction program and the commitments undertaken in respect of the CEMA countries, it must ensure the supply of equipment for nuclear power stations.

In general engineering, the foundations must be laid for the necessary structural changes in production; certain sectors such as goods vehicles, machine tools, farming machinery, and other sectors must be developed; and particualr attention must be paid to developing and producing new generations of machinery and equipment.

In the electrical engineering industry, a 60-65 percent increase in production is envisaged, thereby creating the conditions for the greater assimilation of electronics in the national economy. By applying electronics on a wide scale, the conditions must be created for raising the technical level and export potential of engineering and other goods.

In the metallurgical industry, emphasis must be placed on intensifying production of goods which lead to a reduction in energy-intensiveness and in the overall consumption of etals, and to an imnorvement in the quality and range of metallurgical goods. The production infrastructure must be modernized in a purposeful way, and outdated rolling mills and energy-intensive open-hearth furnaces must be closed down.

In the fuel and power industry, nuclear power engineering and district heating systems must be further developed, and at the same time the conditions must be created for increasing natural gas imports. In view of the increasing exhaustion of natural coal reserves and the unfavorable effect of its combustion on the environment, coal extraction is to be reduced.

In the development of chemical industry, emphasis must be focused on the full utilization and greater valorization of raw material and energy imputs. Above all, production of goods which make use of the results of scientifc research and highly qualified labor must be increased. Oil must be processed more fully and its petrochemical application must be enhanced.

The development of light industry must be channelled mainly into improving the quality and stylishness of goods, stepping up the production of goods of exceptional quality, and into consistently innovating the range of consumer goods, both for the domestic market and for export.

Agriculture's task is to increase overall production in the Eighth 5-Year Plan by 6-7 percent compared with the Seventh 5-Year Plan, increasing crop production in preference to livestock production. Efficiency in food production is to be ensured by the comprehensive application of science and technology, by improving the quality of production equipment, by promoting comprehensive mechanization and automation, and by making use of progressive developments in genetics, biotechnolgies, and the application of biochemistry in production processes.

In the food industry, the standard of processing agricultural produce must be raised, reaction to changes in consumer demand must become more flexible, the range of products must be widened, and the growing demands of the consumer about the quality of food packaging must be satisfied.

The development of external economic relations, and their dynamics, effectiveness, and quality, must be considered as an important factor in the intensification of the national economy. We must react promptly and readily to changing situations on world markets, improve technical and service facilities, raise the quality of goods for export, and step up quality control.

Foreign trade turnover with the socialist states must be increased in the period 1986-90 by at least 22 percent, and the conditions must be created for its continued growth.

In relations with nonsocialist countries, we must step up mutually advantageous trade exchanges and boost the export of cost-effective goods, especially machinery and equipment, in our export structure. Economic cooperation with the developing countries must be further strengthened, especially our involvement in the industrialization of these countries.

In investment construction, selection and decision-making about investment projects in the production sectors must be based on their contribution to speeding up the process of intensification of the national economy. The share of investment in effective modernization and reconstruction of the manufacturing base must be increased. The main emphasis in the investment process should be placed on rapid completion of construction projects and their prompt commissioning.

Further growth in the living standard of the people and the consolidation of their securities of life must be consistently associated with the results of the future development of the national economy. The certainty must be strengthened that honest work is the only resource both for creating wealth for society and for raising the living standard of every working person. The closest possible link must be forged between personal consumption and the results of our work. Greater differentiation in remuneration according to one's labor must be implemented in such a way that the level of wages corresponds to work performance. Material accountability must be increased for poor quality work, nonfulfillment of tasks, and shortcomings in work performance and discipline. Egalitarianism in remuneration must be done away with. Income that has not been earned must not be allowed. Material incentives must be exhanced for highly productive and creative workers who have a direct influence on the assimilation of the results of scientific and technological development into practice, and on a high degree of quality and efficiency in production. Outstanding results must be clearly acknowledged, both materially and morally.

The development of material consumption of the people and the structural balance of the internal market must be seen as an important condition for increasing the effectivenss of material incentives for the working people. The stability of the internal market must be strengthened, especially by improving the assortment of goods supplied, by increasing the share of high quality, attractive and fashionable goods, and by doing away with the problem of shortages. At the same time the demand must be met across the whole price range.

In the sale of consumer goods, the assortment of consumer durables must be extended, especially those goods which help to raise the cultural level of life. In addition to increasing the availability of goods offered and the smooth supply of goods, the standard of service in shops must be improved by, among other things, setting convenient opening hours. As a matter of priority, services must be expanded, especially those connected with improving the standard of housing; the quality and accessibility of building and other repairs and maintenance must be increased. Greater attention must be paid to the quality of transportation to workplaces.

In the provision of pensions, social aid for families with children, and sickness provisions, the already broadly based system must be further improved. Projected measures must be channelled to assisting young families with children, by extending the period of paid maternity leave, by differentiated adjustment to the amount of maternity benefit and the period for which it is provided, and by increasing the birth grant. In pension provision, possibilities must be worked out for raising the maximum earnings limit. Material conditions must continue to be created for public support for parenthood, working mothers, old people, and invalids.

The draft of the "Main Guidelines" pays great attention to the protection and creation of the environment as one of the key questions for improving citizens' standard of living. A minimum of Kcs17 billion is to be set aside for specific ecology projects, which is more than double compared to the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The point of departure must be the pressing need to improve the overall condition of individual elements of the environment, particularly the air, water, soil, and forests, and to consider care for the environment as an indivisible part of party and state policy. We must stop the increasing pollution of the environment by solid and gaseous substances and we must create the prerequisites so that this pollution can begin to be reduced in the Ninth 5-Year Plan. We must increase the responsibility of economic production units and enterprises for successful protection and rational use of underground and surface water resources. In engineering production there must be the necessary capacity to ensure the delivery of technology and construction work for the realizstion of measures for the protection of air and water. We must reduce the erosion of agricultural and forestry soil, reduce the damage done to forest growth through emissions, and thus strengthen the ecological stability of the countryside.

Further perfecting the system of planning and management of the national economy must play a decisive part in fulfilling the goals of social economic development, the implementation of intensification, and an increase in efficiency and quality. It is vital for the Eighth 5-Year Plan to implement the set of measures which have been further perfected to create conditions for speedy implementation of the results of science and technology and innovation activity, an increase in the power and responsibility of the economic sphere in investment building, for deepening interest in improving the quality of production, the deepening of (?self-financing) [khozraschet], internal enterprise management, and effective use of supplies.

At all levels of management it is necessary to improve the quality of direct management and organizational work, and to strengthen control. At the same time it is necessary to prepare and gradually realize in the Eighth 5-Year Plan further measures aimed at strengthening management's influence on speeding up the process of intensification and the growth of efficiency and quality. To do this, it is vital to consistently implement democratic centralism; strengthen the overall leadership of central planning and improve its professional quality; secure the consistent links between long-term forecasts and 5-year plans; strengthen economic independence and power of economic production units and enterprises; implement the more long-term responsibility of organizations, particularly management workers, for the final contributions to society; and to deepen (?self-financing) [khozraschet]. It is also necessary to strengthen economic relations between organizations and to markedly strengthen the role of economic agreements; to create the prerequisites for greater effectiveness of the price system; to perfect and make more consistent use of financial and exchange tools; to increase the effectiveness of the work of the state apparatus, to simplify its activity and make it more economical; to remove formalism and bureaucracy in its activity and to reduce the administrative cost of management; to secure the all-around development of the activity of workers and the wider implementation of their initiative in the management of the economy and society; to make use of what has been tried and tested and to look for new forms of workers' participation in management, especially in the creation and realization of the plan; to further develop socialist competition; to ensure wider implementation of the brigade forms of work and remuneration and moral stimulation.

The draft of the "Main Guidelines" contains decisive goals and tasks, through the fulfillment of which we will achieve further all-around development of our socialist society and the growth of the peoples' standard of living.

The only way to achieve this is consistent intensification of the national economy, speeding up the development of science and technology and the implementation of its results in practice, pushing through maximum thrift, rational use of resources in all areas of the national economy, and improvement of the quality of all work. The realization of the goals and tasks set out will influence the life of every one of our citizens; this is why it must become the affair of all the people. The point of departure for the party is that man is the decisive factor in the realization of our plans, with his high working and creative activity and initiative, his support for everything that is new and progressive. It is therefore an exceptionally important task of party, state, and economic organs, and organizations and component parts of the National Front, to organize and mobilize the workers and all people to ensure that the tasks of the plan of economic and social development are successfully fulfilled. More than ever before it will be necessary to ensure quality work and management everywhere, to achieve the necessary changes in thinking, to deepen the role of merit in the differentiation of remuneration according to results achieved, to make use of reserves and possibilities, and in particular the creative forces, enthusiasim and experience of the workers, for higher and more efficient creation of the resources of society.

The document expresses the conviction that all organizations of the National Front will play a significant part in the realization of the main directions of the economic and social development of Czechoslovakia. The Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and the Union of Cooperative Farmers must develop the initiative of workers to fulfill and exceed the qualitative tasks of the plan. Above all they must make use of new forms of work initiative in conjunction with tried and tested ones. They must make use of the experiences of the best work collectives, leading workers and innovators, inventors and improvers, in conjunction with active participation of the science and technology sector. At the same time they must improve the quality of production conferences in such a way as to ensure that they lead to more decisive and speedier solutions to problems in workplaces, strengthening the socialist attitude to work according to the principle that everyone is the manager at his workplace.

The process of intensification and implementation of science and technology provides extensive possibilities for the use of the creative abilities and talents of the young generation. The Socialist Union of Youth must therefore encourage the interest and energies of the young, organize and educate them in such a way as to increase their active participation in the fulfillment of the tasks set out.

The work of the national committees, which must increase their role in securing the social economic development of territorial areas, has great importance. That is why those tasks connected with the building of a developed socialist society justly increase demands on the work of the party, on strengthening its leading role. Communists must provide an example in the fulfillment of work and social tasks. Party organs and organizations must stand at the head of the consistent securing of the strategic line of the party's economic policy and to secure the unified approach of state, economic, and social organs and organizations, for a uniform fulfillment of the 5-year and annual plans, and considerably increase the effectiveness of party control. They must stand decisively against violation of party and state discipline, work and technological discipline; against waste, idleness, and irresponsibility, or manifestations of sectoral and local parochialism. They must fight against excessive administration, bureaucracy, and everything which damages the interests of society.

An important area of strengthening the leading role of the party is cadre policy. Party organizations must evaluate cadres according to the results of their work, to ensure that the people in responsible positions are those who are in practice able to implement the policy of the party without backing down when faced with difficulties and who solve new tasks with enthusiasm.

It is necessary to more consistently promote young people to management positions. The fulfillment of the "Main Guidelines" will demand great effort, particularly this year which is the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and the start to fulfilling tasks on a qualitatively higher level. The development of initiative and socialist competition in honor of the 17th congress and the 65th anniversary of the founding of the CPCZ, the fulfillment of the appeal from the Central Council of Trade Unions for exceeding the tasks of the plan in reducing material consumption, for an increase in the productivity of labor and for a significant improvement in the quality of production, and the speeding up of the scientific and technical development on the basis of the appeal by Prague enterprises, will contribute to their realization.

At the close of the draft document, the CPCZ Central Committee expresses the conviction that we have enough strength, means, and experience to fulfill the set tasks. Their successful realization will be the best contribution by Socialist Czechoslovakia to strengthening the power and development of the economic potential of the whole socialist community and a significant contribution to the preservation of peace in the world.

BILAK ATTENDS CPCZ FOREIGN POLICY CONFERENCE

LD101903 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] The conference of Communists on the staff of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs noted in Prague today the fulfillment of the tasks set by the 16th CPCZ Congress. This was manifested in the overall activity of Czechoslovakia in the international field. Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, focused in the debate on the results achieved in the fulfillment of the resolutions of the 16th CPCZ Congress, especially in Czechoslovak foreign policy and on the tasks facing Communists in the preparation of the 17th CPCZ Congress.

He dealt in detail with the development of the international situation, stressing that the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Geneva has exceptionally great significance in the current world situation. Mankind links its hopes for the rapid improvement of the international situation with that meeting. Comrade Vasil Bilak said that in order to realize these aspirations, the peace-loving forces must be even more active in the work to thwart the plans of the most reactionary circles that are striving to escalate the arms race. He pointed out that the United States and its allies continue their plans to militarize space and their policy from the position of strength and dictate, above all against progressively oriented developing countries, as borne out also by their latest actions against Libya. Vasil Bilak went on to stress that our people resolutely condemn these adventurous and dangerous steps and are fully on the side of the Arab people.

TALKS ON ISSUES HELD WITH U.S. CONGRESSMEN

Meeting With Sindermann

LD101833 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1143 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin 10 Jan (ADN) -- On 10 January Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, received a delegation from the U.S. House of Representatives, led by Thomas P. Lantos. During their talks, topical matters dealing with world affairs and GDR-U.S. relations were discussed.

Horst Sindermann stressed that the GDR, within the framework of its constructive socialist foreign policy, is always guided by the belief that an improvement in the international situation can give a positive impetus to the development of relations between states. On the other hand, good and varied bilateral relations in line with the principles of peaceful coexistence could promote an improvement in the world political climate.

In this connection, the GDR attaches great political significance to the development and consolidation of contacts between parliamentarians, Horst Sindermann stressed. It therefore welcomes the renewed presence of a representative parliamentary delegation from the United States in the GDR as an expression of the striving for businesslike dialogue and the development of bilateral cooperation in fields of common interest.

The members of the U.S. House of Representatives agreed with Horst Sindermann's assessment that the Soviet-U.S. summit had triggered an encouraging impetus toward solving the main task of the present time, the maintenance of peace. They stressed the usefulness of the political dialogue between the CDR and United States and spoke in favor of continuing it.

Taking part in the talks in the People's Chamber building were Herbert Fechner, chairman of the GDR Interparliamentary Group, and Ambassador Herbert Barth, head of the U.S. Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Also present was Francis J. Meehan, Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the U.S. in the GDR.

Meeting With Honecker

LD101713 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1401 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin, 10 Jan (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, received 11 members of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress led by Thomas P. Lantos for a talk in Berlin on 10 January. The group also included Ben Gilman, Bill Frenzel, John F. Seiberling, Guy Vander Jagt, Thomas Coleman, William Clinger, Doug Bereuter, Bill Richardson, Esteban Torres, and William Thomas, as well as Mrs Lantos.

The exchange of views centered on current international political problems and U.S.-GDR bilateral relations.

Erich Honecker explained the GDR's active peace policy and said it is joining efforts with all forces working to avert a nuclear inferno, to safeguard world peace, to end the arms race on earth, and not to permit it in space. Mankind's further destiny depends upon this to a decisive extent. The GDR is doing its utmost in this spirit to ensure that war will never again emanate from German soil, only peace.

Erich Honecker assessed positively the results of the Geneva meeting between M. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and U.S. President R. Reagan. Favorable preconditions have been created for the solution of the most pressing problems facing all mankind: war and peace and strengthening international security. It is more necessary than ever now to work toward an improvement in the international situation and to a return to equal and mutually advantageous cooperation among states. The Geneva meeting must result in concrete deeds. The GDR fully supports the Soviet Union's still valid proposal to reduce both sides' nuclear weapons that can reach the other's territory by 50 percent, and to link this with a ban on offensive space-based weapons, should the United States forego SDI [Strategic Defense Initiative].

The same applies to the Soviet initiative to conclude a separate agreement on medium-range weapons in Europe. Full support was given to the USSR's readiness, declared by Mikhail Gorbachev, to extend the moratorium it introduced on all nuclear explosions, if the United States also declares its readiness for such a moratorium.

With reference to GDR-U.S. relations, Erich Honecker said it is gratifying that they have experienced a certain revival in the recent past. The GDR supports their further development based on the principles of peaceful coexistence. The deepening of political contacts between the two states' governments and parliaments and an expansion of trade and cultural exchanges are timely steps. They undoubtedly will help raise trust and stability in cooperation between states and will fill mutual relations with a constructive content.

The U.S. congressmen received the SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman's statements with interest and stressed the usefulness of open dialogue. They outlined their views on the results of the Soviet-American summit meeting and spoke in favor of continuing the path embarked upon at Geneva. They particularly welcomed the agreement to hold annual meetings between Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

The U.S. congressmen welcomed the progress in GDR-U.S. bilateral relations and favored their further deepening. The two sides described as a current task the intensification of GDR-U.S. political dialogue at various levels.

The meeting at the official seat of the GDR State Council was attended by GDR Foreign Affairs Minister Oskar Fischer; Dr Gerhard Beil, chief of the Chancellery of the State Council chairman: Secretary of State Frank-Joachim Herrmann; Heinz Eichler, secretary in the State Council; and Ambassador Herbert Barth, chief of the Foreign Ministry's U.S. Department. U.S. Ambassador to the GDR Francis J. Meehan was present on the U.S. side.

Trade Talks With Beil

LD101834 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1646 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin, 10 Jan (ADN) -- The GDR's readiness and interest in expanding trade and economic relations with the United States was stressed by State Secretary Dr Gerhard Beil on 10 January to the delegation from the U.S. House of Representatives staying in the GDR.

The chairman of the GDR-U.S. Trade and Economic Council pointed out that the development of trade on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantage between the two states can to a large degree contribute to deepening mutual understanding and to creating an atmosphere of trust.

Members of the delegations spoke in favor of expanding trade and economic relations, which was in the interest of wide economic circles in the United States.

Honecker Talk 'Extremely Positive'

LD102305 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1759 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin, 10 Jan (ADN) -- The meeting with Erich Honecker was of such significance that after their return the House of Representatives delegation intends to brief President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz about their meeting with the GDR Council of State chairman. This was stated by Thomas P. Lantos, head of the House of Representatives delegation, at a press conference in the U.S. Embassy in Berlin on 10 January. Lantos said the talk with Erich Honecker was extremely positive. He added: "All the members of our delegation share the view that it was a historic meeting. We are encouraged and, on our part, will do all we can to raise our relations to an increasingly meaningful, constructive, and friendly level."

The American politician mentioned that the meeting with Erich Honecker lasted nearly 3 and 1/2 hours and that the atmosphere could only be called extraordinarily receptive; it had fully accorded with the spirit of the Geneva summit meeting, Lantos added. A substantial, serious discussion rich in ideas was conducted, during which both sides had treated the problems seriously and sincerely.

"We concur in the view that the Geneva summit was a historic step in the long and complicated process of lessening tensions and solving problems." In his introductory remarks, Erich Honecker recalled the historic meeting at Torgau. Thomas P. Lantos picked up this remark and pointed out that, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the meeting at the Elbe River, he proposed in the U.S. House of Representatives to start the political dialogue at the highest level.

The politician continued: "With the Geneva summit the Rubicon or, if you like, the Elbe, has been crossed. One must not expect miracles from summit meetings, but regular meetings are essential for lessening tensions." This view was fully shared by Erich Honecker.

The congressman also said at the press conference that during the talk with the highest GDR representatives much time was devoted to carrying out all aspects of the Helsinki Final Act. In the Final Act, which represents the framework for the relations between all signatory states, the finality of the frontiers in Europe are acknowledged. Lantos also explained in this connection the U.S. position concerning the human rights issue. He advocated that in bilateral relations between the United States and GDR realistic, feasible, and necessary steps be undertaken. Cooperation, in his view, is also conceivable in areas such as fighting world hunger, environmental problems, and the prevention of terrorism.

Congressmen Bill Frenzel, in reply to questions from journalists, said that never, in his 16 years in the House of Representatives, had he attended such an open-minded meeting with the head of state of another country. "The spirit of the Geneva summit was much in evidence today", he said. The relations between the United States and GDR can be raised to a higher level still.

BERLINER ZEITUNG DENOUNCES U.S. PRESSURE ON LIBYA

AU101044 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 9 Jan 86 p 4

[Commentary by Bo Adam: "U.S. Pressure on Libya"]

[Text] The decision announced yesterday by President Reagan on sanctions against Libya is the high point to date of a policy of threats and interventions which has been stepped up by Washington for weeks, and which clearly conflicts with the norms of international law.

It is not the first time the United States has tried to exert pressure on this Arab country, or to directly plan a military attack. In 1981, 1983, and 1984 the Pentagon even provoked air incidents off the Libyan coast especially for this purpose. This time the United States has used the latest attacks on the Rome and Vienna airports as a pretext for itself pursuing a policy of state terrorism, posing as a fighter against international terrorism.

Be it this or that pretext, what the United States actually dislikes about Libya is the principled anti-imperialist course steered by Tripoli. This, however, does not give even a Reagan administration any right to revive the colonialist gunboat policy, with unpredictable consequences for the entire Mediterranean and Middle East region.

The imposed sanctions as well as the threats of military intervention which can still be heard from Washington are therefore nearly unanimously rejected throughout the world. Even Washington's NATO allies largely dissociate themselves from this policy. AP even speaks of "sharp differences of opinion" within the alliance. The time has come for the United States to not only verbally declare its adherence to seeking peaceful solutions to international problems, but also to adjust its actions accordingly, and to stop playing the role of world gendarme over and over.

KROLIKOWSKI, IRAQI MINISTER DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD091348 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1703 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin, 8 Jan (ADN) -- The GDR and Iraq want to expand their cooperation further on the foundation of the principles of peaceful coexistence and mutual benefit. This was stated in Berlin on 8 January by Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah, minister of light industries of the Republic of Iraq.

Werner Krolikowski informed his guest, who heads the Iraqi delegation to the 10th session of the GDR-Iraq Permanent Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, about current tasks of the GDR's domestic and foreign policy, which is aimed at the further strengthening of socialism and peace preservation.

The two sides agreed that halting the arms race on earth and preventing the militarization of space is of vital importance for all mankind and spoke in favor of the peaceful elimination of existing conflicts. They emphasized the need for a just and permanent Middle East solution and stressed their countries' solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people under PLO leadership in implementing its inalienable rights, including the right to self-determination and the creation of its own independent state.

ABU NIDAL GROUP DISTINGUISHED FROM 'ARAFAT

AU101413 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 9 Jan 86 p 2

[Article by Peter Lang: "The Machinery of Assault"]

[Text] "War has started at this moment" -- this is how the world press quoted the key sentence of the Arabic message found on one of the perpetrators of the attack in Rome, and this sentence was repeated by horrified analysts in reporting in the days following the Christmas holidays about the nerve-shattering details of the attacks carried out at the airports of the Italian and Austrian capitals. The double tragedy has since blown into an international political storm, at the peak of which it seemed that a military confrontation between the United States and the country whom it accused, Libya, was not at all inconceivable.

"What sort of war can begin with acts similar to those carried out in Rome and Vienna, with mass murder of innocent passengers?" simple newspaper readers asked themselves while experts mediated on how long this violent force had been in existence and how widespread it had become. They listed cities, years, months, exact dates, thus drawing up the statistics of the sad events. Many of them also took it upon themselves to show who was leading this unusual list. Mentioned in the first place among the terrorists is Abu Nidal and his group who killed 90 people and wounded more or less seriously 350 people in no less than 35 actions last year. According to many analysts, the massacres at the Fiumicino and Schwechat Ariports are also the work of this group.

Who is this man who calls himself Abu Nidal, which means "the father of struggle"? We know that his original name is Sabri Khalil al-Banna and that he was born in 1937, or according to other sources in 1942, to a rich Palestinian family in Jaffa. During the fighting in 1948 they were forced to flee, leaving behind their 20-room house and their villa in Ashkelon and their property. The young Abu Nidal spent a few years in one of the refugee camps in the Gaza Strip, then still under Egyptian control; then the family moved to Nablus.

Abu Nidal quickly joined the Palestine liberation movement. Soon he became the head of the Iraqi section of the PLO and was even elected to the 15-member inner council of Fatah (the most important organization). In the meantime, however, he had differences of opinion with Yasir 'Arafat. He accused the latter of not taking a tough enough stand against King Husayn of Jordan when the Hashemite monarch finished with the Palestinians active in his kingdom in September 1970. After the PLO started to use an increasingly moderate tone, Abu Nidal gradually distanced himself and began to organize independent actions without asking the leadership of the organization. The final break came in 1974 when he attacked the Saudi Arabian Embassy in Paris, as a result of which 'Arafat broke all relations with him. He was expelled from the organization and condemned to death in absentia because he made an attempt on the life of the PLO head, thus opposing 'Arafat's efforts for a negotiated solution to the Palestinian issue.

The world has really come to know Abu Nidal's name in the past 10 years or more. Not only the Israelis and their supporters but also the moderate Palestinians became his targets. The list is long; let us mention the most recent and most important among them: In 1978 his group murdered Sa'id Hammami, who was the first PLO leader to advocate recognition of Israel; 'Ali Yasin, the PLO representative in Kuwait, and Azzadin Khalak, the PLO representative in France. In 1981, his group murdered Na'im Khadir and Madjid Abu Shrar, the PLO representatives in Brussels and Rome, respectively. Abu Nidal's men finished off 'Isam Sartawi when he attempted to negotiate with the representatives of Tel Aviv in Portugal 3 years ago. Last year Abu Nidal's men assassinated Aziz Shahadah, another moderate Palestinian politician, in Ramallah, 6 km from Jerusalem.

The most famous among his other victims are the following: Heinz Nittel, Austrian minister [as published] and head of the Austrian-Israeli Friendship Society, who was killed in May 1981, and in the same year in August, 2 men were killed and 20 wounded in the attack against the Vienna Synagogue. Three weeks after Yasir 'Arafat paid a visit to the pope and was received by the Italian president and foreign minister, Abu Nidal's followers took aim at the Rome Synagogue, killing 1 person and wounding more than 30. Abu Nidal's group took upon itself the assassination [as published] of Shlomo Argov, Israel's ambassador in London, in the summer of 1982, thus supplying the pretext for the invasion of Lebanon. His men killed Jewish children in Antwerpen; staged a massacre in 1983 in the Goldenberg Restaurant in Paris; blew up the Gulf Air plane in Abu Dhabi, killing 111 passengers; and attempted to attack a hotel in Athens, a cafe in Rome, and the Rome offices of British Airways. Approaching the end of the list, one may presume that it was Abu Nidal's men who in November hijacked the Egyptian airliner to Malta, where the commando action to liberate the hostages, an action that can hardly be termed successful, cost the lives of 60 people.

It is possible to trace the style of combat of Abu Nidal's men everywhere. The units first throw hand grenades into the unsuspecting crowd, then massacre those still alive with machine guns. This "stylistic mark," together with other evidence, makes it most probable that the Rome and Vienna attacks were also their work. As far as wider connections are concerned, a LOS ANGELES TIMES columnist thinks that the coordinated timing of the two attacks is far from accidental. Austria and Italy have long been "favorite targets" for Abu Nidal's group because these two countries maintain the closest and most friendly contacts with Yasir 'Arafat in Western Europe.

The fact, continues the paper, that efforts aimed at solving the Middle East crisis have accelerated in recent weeks and that diplomatic activity in the area was set into motion might have also played a part. During the Christmas holiday, Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state, visited the capitals in the area; French President Mitterrand was the guest of the Egyptian president; Hafiz al-Asad received Jordan's King Husayn in Damascus; and the opposing militias in Lebanon signed a peace agreement with Syrian aid.

With their attack Abu Nidal and his group -- and their possible employer -- wanted to provoke an Israeli retaliation. They considered that even if they openly accept responsibility for the two attacks, Western public opinion will hardly differentiate between the PLO and the extremists. The U.S. paper directly blames Israeli officials for holding 'Arafat's organization responsible for the attacks on Fiumicino and Schwechat and for claiming that the two organizations had something in common. The newspaper reminds its readers of the terrorists' well-known tactics of consciously trying to mislead everyone. For example, when one of the attackers in Vienna called himself a Fatah member, he had in mind Abu Nidal's group, the "Fatah-Revolutionary Council," not the Fatah that is part of the PLO. If we want the struggle against terrorism to be successful and wish to give a chance to peace in the Middle East, then it is absolutely essential to differentiate between the Nidals and the 'Arafats, between those who oppose peace and those who show an inclination toward agreement, concludes the columnist.

The experts on the area agree that this distinction is also indispensable at the highest level in Washington and Tel Aviv. They add that only this way, after clarifying the fronts [as published], would it be possible to sit down and free the world once and for all from the fundamental reason for terror, the Middle East war, by taking into consideration the legitimate interests of the Palestinian people, mutually redressing past grievances, and creating a just and lasting peace.

ENVOY, DEFENSE OFFICIAL SEE LIBYA'S JABIR

Ambassador Delivers Message

LD101350 [Editorial Report] Tripoli JANA in Arabic at 0820 GMT on 10 January reports that the commander in chief of the Libyan Arab forces, Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, received the Hungarian Ambassador to Libya, accompanied by the Hungarian military attache. The ambassador delivered a message from the Hungarian defense minister to Big Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, according to JANA.

Deputy Defense Minister Visits

LD130954 Tripoli JANA in English 0915 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Awal 2, Jan 13, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY -- Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, met yesterday the Hungarian deputy minister of defence.

HORN MEETS WITH INDIAN OFFICIALS, DEPARTS FOR PRC

LD101132 Budapest MTI in English 1737 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Budapest, January 9 (MTI) -- Gyula Horn, foreign affairs state secretary, visited India. He was received by Ahmed Patel, general secretary of the Indian National Congress (I), and Beli Ram Bhagat, minister of external affairs. Gyula Horn held talks with Romesh Bhandari, secretary of the Foreign Ministry, and other senior officials of the ministries of foreign affairs and industry. In the course of talks the parties discussed current international issues and the opportunities for the development of Hungarian-Indian relations.

Gyula Horn has left for Beijing.

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR ON MORE NATURAL GAS

LD101723 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Hungary is purchasing more natural gas from the USSR in 1986 than in previous years. An agreement to this effect has been signed in Budapest by heads of the Soviet and Hungarian foreign trade enterprises concerned. According to the agreement, about 4.5 billion cubic metres of natural gas will arrive in Hungary via the "Friendship" pipeline. Soviet deliveries currently account for about 40 percent of Hungary's consumption.

PRICES FOR FRUIT, APPLIANCES, CARS INCREASED

LD111941 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] The National Materials and Prices Office has issued the following statement:

In accordance with the plan targets for the current year, the price of certain goods and services in the officially determined price category is to increase.

From Monday, 13 January, as a result of changes in import prices, tropical fruit is to go up by an average of 3 forints a kilo. The price of golden raisins is going up from 72 forints to 80 forints. The price of lemons, however, remains unchanged.

The price of domestically produced refrigerators and freezers will rise by an average of 5.6 percent. Boilers will cost an average 5 percent more. The price of gas water-heaters and convector heaters will go up by an average of 4 percent and the price of domestic heaters by 3 percent. Special types of convector heaters will cost 15 percent more.

As a result of a rise in import prices, Lada, Skoda, and Zastava cars will cost 3-4 percent more. The Polski Fiat-126 is to go up by 4.6 percent and the Dacia 1300 by 1.5 percent. The higher car prices come into effect on 13 January.

The price of household detergents is to rise by an average of 4 percent. From 1 February, the television license fee is to rise by 20 forints a month. From 1 March, the cost of international parcel post is to increase by 60 percent. From 20 July, the price of phone calls will rise. In the domestic network, in the case of phones connected up to the time-measuring system, local calls will increase from 1.5 to 2 forints for 3 minutes. Long distance calls will cost an average 33 percent more.

MEASURES FOR EFFICIENT USE OF WORK FORCE CITED

LD101046 Budapest in English to Europe 1150 GMT 9 Jan 86

[From the "International Newsroom" with commentary by Judy Nagy]

[Text] I do not think anyone in Hungary was shaken by the news of the 30-year-old decree on unemployment benefit now being declared null and void. No one, over the last decades, applied for unemployment benefit, simply because the councils were always there to find an acceptable job for anyone who perhaps could not find one for himself. Therefore, a recent survey of older decrees classed this one as obsolete and so unnecessary. It will be replaced by measures that can strengthen in other ways the social security of people looking for jobs.

In Hungary, the problem lies not in a shortage of working place, but in an inappropriate distribution of the workforce, with many people not employed in areas where the need is greatest. There are, on the one hand, companies with a high level of so-called intramural unemployed, and a steady record of running at a loss; while other companies, with good economic results, struggle with a shortage of labor.

It would be very effective to mobilize the reserves lying in improved work organization and to better utilize human capabilities to speed up economic growth. What appears to be the simplest solution would not help: mass dismissal of workers on a day by day basis from the badly functioning companies. Both the MSZMP, at its latest congress, and the national economic plan for the next 5 years have expressed support for maintaining full employment.

Higher employment efficiency should be achieved, first of all, inside the various companies and if there is no such possibility the companies should ensure their workers job elsewhere. The state wants to help this process by support for retraining and by investment to create new jobs. Last year alone, financial assistance was provided for the retraining and job reorientation of 3,500-4,000 workers, and in some places public works were organized.

In the relatively more backward areas, where there is a high level of agricultural production but the number of industrial jobs is low, new jobs are being created for both skilled and unskilled workers. Thus, the obsolete decree on unemployment benefit is being replaced by a series of measures that widen company possibilities for efficient employment, as well as the possibilities of the individual to find jobs, all the while maintaining full employment.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI LABELS REAGAN 'TYRANT'

LD101507 Warsaw PAP in English 1416 GMT 10 Jan 86

["ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI on Reagan's State Terrorism" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 10 -- The Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI today labelled President Reagan as "Washington's (anti)terrorist" and a tyrant who first makes decisions and then notifies the Congress about them and disregards his own citizens and their interests. In a commentary on Washington's anti-Libyan campaign, which recently resulted in the U.S. economic sanctions against Libya, the daily pointed to Reagan's extreme truculence and arrogance in spite of lack of support on the part of West European countries.

"The Reagan logic of absurd also consists in the fact that, while declaring himself an advocate of anti-terrorism, President Reagan eagerly expands the policy of state terrorism which has already become an inseparable attribute of 'shaping correct relations' between the United States and other states," the paper wrote.

FRANCE TO GRANT TWO NEW LINES OF CREDIT

AU101911 Paris AFP in English 1856 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 10 (AFP) -- France has agreed to grant Poland two lines of credit worth a total of 170 million francs (22 million dollars) as part of a protocol signed here during the visit of French Secretary of State for External Relations Jean-Michel Baylet.

But analysts here noted that the offer was not likely to have satisfied Polish officials who say the country needs a billion dollars in Western credits this year.

Mr. Baylet's visit yesterday, the first by a senior French official since 1981, was given but cursory treatment in the Polish press. The communist party paper TRYBUNA LUDU cited the damaging effects of "restrictions" in economic relations imposed by France after the declaration of martial law in December, 1981 and stressed the need for new credits.

Poland is grappling with a debt to Western governments and banks that amounts to 30 billion dollars.

The visit, observers said here, appeared to have satisfied neither the Polish Government nor the country's opposition movement. Mr. Baylet confined his discussions to technical matters within the framework of the Franco-Polish joint economic mission.

He made no statement on Poland's internal situation and did not meet opposition figures that other Western officials have found valuable to see.

Mr. Baylet, however, had been expected to hand the Polish Foreign Ministry a list of political prisoners, who number 260 according to opposition circles, that France wanted freed. But it was not clear today if he had in fact made such a gesture.

Opposition figures had been hoping that Mr. Baylet's visit, coming after the meeting in Paris last month of French President Francois Mitterrand and Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski, would confirm that there had not been a major change in the French attitude toward the demands of the now-banned trade union Solidarity.

But an opposition member close to Solidarity leader Lech Walesa today said privately that after the Baylet mission "there are fears that there is clearly an about-face in the attitude of Paris toward Polish society."

SECURITY SERVICE ARRESTS DISSIDENT BOGDAN BORUSEWICZ

LD111346 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] The Gdansk Voivodship Internal Affairs Office Security Service has apprehended Bogdan Borusewicz, a member of the so-called Provisional Coordinating Commission, wanted on an arrest warrant issued by the Chief Military Prosecutor's Office.

For a number of years, he conducted activity striking at the vital interests of the state. In the 1970's he was, among other things, one of the most active leaders of the KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee-Committee for Workers Defense], and the initiator and organizer of various types of illegal anti-state activities. From December 1981 he was in hiding, conducting illegal activity, lately as the leader of the so-called Gdansk Regional Executive Commission, and as a member of the Provisional Coordinating Commission. A thorough investigation is being conducted into the case.

WRITER LOTHAR HERBST RELEASED FROM CUSTODY

LD101253 Hamburg DPA in German 1840 9 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 9 Jan (DPA) -- Polish writer Lothar Herbst was released from custody 3 January. Speaking on the phone from his flat in Wroclaw, he said today in response to an inquiry that he had not been told the reason for his release. Criminal proceedings for alleged dissemination of prohibited writings originally set for 15 January had been postponed indefinitely.

Herbst was arrested on 7 October. He said that the charges were mainly based on leaflets found in his cupboard, which had obviously been planted on him.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES STATE COUNCIL MEETING

AU301205 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Dec 85 pp 1-2

["Excerpts" of speech by PPR State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski at a meeting of the State Council in Warsaw on 18 December]

[Text] The profound reforms of public life inspired by the resolutions of the Ninth PZPR Congress and the exercizing of power in the form of a coalition permit an expansion of the role of the people's councils in liberating social energy, consolidating discipline, and consistently implementing the economic reform. Such a climate should also encourage the consolidation of the socialist rule of law, a balanced handling of civic rights and duties, and an improvement in society's political and legal knowledge.

The State Council is performing its supervisory function through activity which will help shape and consolidate the statutory model of the people's councils and boost the independence of the entire system of territorial self-government. By performing our constitutional duties, we mean to particularly safeguard the self-government of the people's councils and see to it that the legal rules governing them conform to the law. Cooperation with the people's councils so far will be continued, experiences publicized, and the best ways of solving regional problems found.

This we intend to achieve through a more frequent State Council "presence" in the field, particularly through participation by State Council members in meetings of people's councils at various levels, as well as by inviting people's council representatives to our meetings.

The State Council will support the prestige of the people's councils, as well as their activity and that of self-government bodies of residents. It will consolidate the status of their chairmen and of all people's councillors. We will attach great importance to signals and opinions sent to us by the council, including those concerning the functioning of the central and regional administration. In the end, however, and I think this is obvious to everyone here, it is the work of the people's councils that will determine their prestige.

Let me make the following remark against this background. We often encounter bitterness or impatience. This is because of the many shortcomings which a considerable part of society must still suffer. A lot of tact and understanding is necessary to change these attitudes into joint activity for the sake of the good of the country, voivodship, district, or village.

Apart from displaying positive achievements, the activity of the people's councils and the work of the entire system of territorial self-government so far are frequently supplying food for criticism. I have already mentioned certain weaknesses which came to light during the Sejm election campaign. This campaign showed that if the same topics crop up during people's council elections as they did during last year's elections, there has been no proper reaction to previous signals and in some areas the system of conveying decisions in these matters via the people's councils and the administration to the voters has failed. This diminishes society's faith in an honest handling of human affairs and shows that there is a lack of concern and effectiveness, qualities which the work of the councils and the administration should possess.

I am of course approaching all these matters realistically, aware that not all conclusions and postulates may be fulfilled for objective reasons. Nevertheless, every such case requires an honest and tactful reply and explanation, and, in particular, a fulfillment of a postulate whenever possible.

Contacts between primary-level people's councils and the voters through the medium of residents' self-government bodies are of decisive importance. They determine the cohesion of the system of territorial self-government and its effectiveness. The problem of socially activating residents is also dealt with during cooperation between the councils and self-government bodies. This is confirmed by numerous examples of transfers of money from rural district and municipal funds controlled by residents' self-government bodies to finance social initiatives. In the Bydgoszcz Voivodship, for example, these funds are being backed by social pledges to build rural water supply pipes. In the Camosc Voivodship further lengths of road are being built; and in the Rzeszow Voivodship gas pipelines are under construction. I believe many other voivodships can quote similiar results.

In cities, these results appear in the form of millions of zloties worth of fixed assets. They appear in the form of tangible material assets such as school buildings, or in the form of intangible values such as culture, care for young people, better trade and services, and so on.

If such activity is still not sufficiently bold and widespread on a national sacle, this means that self-government as a whole still possesses weaknesses, with serious tasks resulting for the people's councils.

Guaranteeing the cohesion and effectiveness of the self-government bodies requires that the primary-level people's councils work out a system of continuously analyzing the resolutions, conclusions, and postulates of these self-government bodies and that they use them in their own work. In principle, the relevant communities and citizens should be informed of how the decisions of the people's council are implemented. This is a task of key importance in order for the work of the self-government bodies to be effective. It also requires greater help from the voivodship people's councils and from the voivodship administrations.

Relationships between people's councils and the chief executives of cities and districts must be given a proper shape and further improved. Practice shows that in those places where the administration carries out the decisions of the people's council and energetically cooperates with the entire system of territorial self-government, results are better than anywhere else. But there are also cases of bureaucratic distortions and the ignoring of resolutions adopted by people's councils and decisions of their presidium and councillors. There can be no room for such conduct. On the other hand, of course, it is imperative to support all those activities by the administration designed to consolidate the socialist state, increase social discipline, and make management more efficient.

Through social need and statutory duty, the entire system of territorial self-government should take advantage of the initiatives and energy inherent in social organizations and in workers cooperatives and socioprofessional self-management bodies. This potential should be put to increasingly fuller use. It seems that there are still great reserves here, important tasks stemming from the social and self-government role of the councils.

Regular meetings between voivodship people's councils or their presidiums and workers self-management bodies inside enterprises permit a wider involvement by the councils in the problems of working people. People's councils should render workers self-management bodies a greater support than they have done so far in training self-government activists, setting up legal and economic advisory services, and encouraging an exchange of experience to make workers' self-management bodies more active in improving management and developing socialist social relations at work and at home.

It is on the basis of the functioning of public institutions that the citizen shapes his opinion on the functioning of the entire state. In many such institutions there is still heartlessness, neglect of citizens, bureaucracy, and even activity which makes life difficult.

We depend on a firm stance by the people's councils in this sphere. It is their duty to counteract these harmful phenomena. We expect the control function of the people's councils vis-a-vis public services to be more stringent.

People's councils possess a rich record of coordinating social welfare for those needing it the most. We know that the current economic situation is creating much greater needs. Even so, efforts are being made to guarantee a minimum standard of living for those social groups which expect such aid and are objectively entitled to it.

This is one practical way for the people's councils to implement the principle of social justice. People's councillors and activists inside territorial self-government bodies must be made sensitive to the problems of the poorest people and of the infirm, and especially of pensioners deprived of help from their own families. It is esential to examine in detail the causes of poverty and the scale of needs concerning welfare so that the funds allocated for this purpose may be used in the fairest way. This is our great political, social, and moral duty. The people's councils must coordinate the efforts of the social organizations that have adopted helping this category of needy people as their statutory duty.

We are facing a further stage of socialist renewal and of implementing the legal instruments and solutions brought by it. At the same time, this is a stage of improving and developing reform and transformations undertaken during the first half of the eighties. Most of all this will require a consistency of action. In the long run, the viability of socialist renewal will be confirmed by the shaping of social awareness and of new economic management relationships. It is being and will continue to be tested by the activity of the PZPR and allied parties and of state bodies, social organizations, the administration, and economic units. Most of all, it will be tested by the citizens themselves. It must not be allowed to devaluate. On the contrary, we must protect this value and boost it. This is an important task for all of the socialist state's components.

The daily activity of the people's councils, especially in planning the socioeconomic development of voivodships, cities, and rural districts, provides an important motivation for performing this task.

It is with this conviction in mind that the State Council, acting on the recommendation of the people's councils and territorial self-management bodies, has decided to make this topic one of the chief topics of today's meeting. For we believe that socio-economic planning in its new legal form permits the greatest possible involvement by the people's councils in the affairs of their voters and in creating plans through joint consultations with society and its organizations.

Preparing the 5-year plan is an extremely important test for the people's councils as far as concerns skillfully handling regional tasks and coordinating them with national socioeconomic goals and policy. It is necessary to prepare well for this test and at the same time be aware of the difficult tasks presented by our future work. One must approach with special care those issues deemed by us to be vital and exceptionally important recently.

They include the issue of austerity in the broadest possible sense, reflected in the latest PZPR Politburo resolution. I ask the citizen chairmen here to be particularly sensitive to the issue of austerity in your work on the plan and in your entire economic and administrative activity, and to concentrate on the use of all existing and still considerable reserves.

Finally, I also wish to stress the need to consolidate our socialist state. All we do should be subordinated to this supreme intention. The socialist state is strong and democratic if it combines in the best way an effectiveness of its actions, performed by all levels of management, with the widespread social energy of the citizens.

BARCIKOWSKI INTERVIEWED ON PEOPLE'S COUNCILS

AU031653 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Dec 85 p 3

[Interview by Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Politburo member and State Council deputy chairman, to Anna Pawlowska: "The Powers of the People's Councils" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Pawlowska] The new people's councils, elected in line with the new election law and which possess new powers, have been in existence for 18 months now. However, if you asked the man in the street to name the authorities of his town he would mention the municipal administration, the party committee, and even the militia, but would certainly fail to mention the people's council....

[Barcikowsci] I know you are not serious. What is 18 months? We are all too impatient and would like to see the results of a law immediately, but this does not happen in public life. Besides, the people's councils have existed in the shadow of the local administration for too long. Let me add that except for Falicia [former province of the Austrian Empire] self-government traditions have not been very well known in our country. The new people's councils continued to establish themselves for at least 2 months, then organized their commissions, studied the areas of their work, and began to promote the Sejm election campaign, in which they played an important role.

[Pawlowska] The law on the people's councils and territorial self-government bodies states that powers and duties should be delegated by the voivodship people's councils to those in towns and gminas which, in turn, should delegate them to settlement committee and rural councils. However, the delegation of powers and duties has not made much progress. Besides, the increasing trend to invest various regional institutions and state agencies with powers and duties over the heads of basic social bodies is another brake on this delegation.

[Barcikowski] We have not made the necessary extensive progress in this regard, because frequently people are unwilling to cede something and to assume something. However, the town and gmina people's councils as well as the self-government bodies in which social relations are sound, in which the authorities know how to encourage social militancy, and in which such militancy stimulates the authorities, exercise their powers and assume duties and even ask for them. These councils and bodies are those most afflicted by the powers of regional institutions, which you were right to mention. The more the councils consolidate themselves, the greater will be their resistance against regional powers, which will gradually lose their significance.

[Pawlowska] So you think that even gminas can "achieve independence?

[Barcikowski] This is not only a possibility, but a must for the gminas that make efforts to adapt themselves to conditions prevailing in their areas and that possess larger numbers of qualified cadres than is the case today. The peculiar feature of the self-government system is that the only way to develop it is from the bottom upward. The upward development of the gminas should be worked for by precisely the people's councils together with all social organizations and all vital forces. A wise voivodship people's council should aid these efforts as much as possible for the sake of its own interests.

[Pawlowska] Even the ancients knew that power is where money is....

[Barcikowski] But the money is there! All you have to do is reach for it. You have to make the effort and take decisions that are not always popular. For example, everyone knows that fares for municipal transportation are too low and out of proportion to any other prices, but gmina heads and town mayors are afraid to raise transportation fares and want the minister to raise them. Yet the money left over from reduced transportation subsidies would at once reinforce the finances of towns and voivodships.

The people's councils are also able to increase their incomes by promoting local industries, cooperatives, and trades and by exploiting local raw materials. Unfortunately, only 27 voivodships have made progress in this regard, but the others just continue grumbling. The administration of the urban and rural funds -- of any funds -- involves not only spending, which must be done wisely. It also involves accumulating resources.

[Pawlowska] All in all, what powers do the people's councils possess?

[Barcikowski] I will reply to your question indirectly. Research has demonstrated that at present most people's councils exercise about 10 percent of the powers allotted to them by the Sejm law. Their situation will improve only when they are not satisfied with doing what they are legally obliged to do, but extend their powers through their own inititiatives, and searches for new solutions.

As Comrade Jaruzelski said at his meeting with the chairman of the voivodship people's councils, the art of government involves constant efforts to stimulate all productive forms of civic militancy, because this is the meaning of the strength of the socialist state and the true essence of socialist democracy and socialist social relations.

BARCIKOWSKI ADDRESSES VOIVODSHIP PEOPLE'S COUNCILS

AU301216 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 19 Dec 85 p 2

[Summary of speech made by Kazimierz Barcikowski, State Council deputy chairman and chairman of Commission for Peoples Councils, at meeting with chairman of voivodship people's councils on 18 December; place not given]

[Text] PAP -- The course of the election campaign showed that people's councils are also capable of operating efficiently in the political sphere. This was one of the more important achievements of the campaign.

Preelection meetings revealed that citizens had directed a great many suggestions, opinions, and demands to regional authorities as well as to the central authorities. Speaking frankly, the number of suggestions that called for expenditure are not evidence of moderation. Even during a period of prosperity it would not be possible to satisfy so many social needs at once. Nevertheless, all these postulates must be remembered, because they do signal social needs and as such they are just.

In discussions on the plan for next year one fundamental question has not been asked -- namely: How do we want tocomplete the investment projects which have already been begun? The number of calls for investment projects is increasing, although there are buildings which have not yet been completed, which are not yet serving society.

The satisfaction of public needs is not only determined by new decisions but above all by the intelligent use of existing resources. And whether such use is made of resources depends on people, on raising the efficiency of public services on a nationwide scale. Education and upbringing can serve as an example, the whole area of the struggle for order and security, and ensuring that young people who are starting work have a positive outlook on life -- these things do not depend entirely on expenditure, although it, too, is necessary.

I am saying this to encourage the Commission for People's Councils to want to play a greater role in every area of public life. People's councils will only really be in charge when they ensure that nothing is wasted. It is often the case that while we have little, still we are unable to look after it.

I see one of the most important responsibilities of the people's councils as being to use the suggestions made during the Sejm election campaign, to check that they are acted upon, and to publicly account for the promises made to the electorate.

Planning can be approached in two ways: bureaucratically, by treating the plan as a recommendation that excludes all possibility of public initiative; or as a program formed by all citizens and institutions of people's power working together. Only this can guarantee that the assumptions of the plan are realistic and fully feasible.

The belief that the central authorities are all-powerful and should be the focus of the people's main expectations and demands continues to persist. On the basis of experience one can say that those social and political activists who inculcate in others the belief that everything will be possible if only "those at the top" want it are committing a serious error.

Social acts should serve to integrate society, and it is the duty of people's councils to coordinate these acts. However, care should be taken that demands for expenditure do not multiply under the pretense of social acts and that money is not extracted from the state budget in this way.

People's councils will only perform their institutional role when they are able to exercise an effective influence on the operation of state institutions and modern management, and can stimulate civic intiatives.

SZCZECIN PARTY MEETING WELCOMES BARCIKOWSKI

LD102311 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Kazimierz Barcikowski was in Szczecin today. The deputy chairman of the Council of State took part in a meeting of the Voivodship People's Council Presidium. The economic achievements of the region during the past year and the tasks for this year and next 5-year period were discussed. Kazimierz Barcikowski later took part in the meeting of a party organization, of which he was a member, at the w-2 section of the Adolf Warski shipyard. Current political and economic issues facing the country and preparations for the 10th PZPR Congress were discussed.

U.S. LIBYAN POLICY POSES 'MOST SERIOUS DANGERS'

AU101242 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 9 Jan 86 p 6

[Corneliu Vlad article: "International Developments Require, More Than Ever, Restraint Against the Policy of the Use or Threat of Force"]

[Text] The international situation continues to be serious and complex, especially because of the continued arms race, the existence of many conflicts and states of tension throughout the world, the deepening of the economic crisis, and because of the policy of force and brutal interference in the domestic affairs of other countries. As President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed, all this contributed to the fact that at the end of 1985 world tension still existed and to a certain extent was even more pronounced, the dangerous trend of events continued, and the danger of a new world war had increased.

At the end of last year and the beginning of this year, the international situation was marked by a number of very harmful actions capable of poisoning the international atmosphere, worsening relations between countries, and making difficult efforts to resolve disputes by peaceful means and negotiations. Under the pretext of "rebuffing" certain profoundly blameworthy events, such as terrorist attacks and actions committed recently and promptly and categorically condemned by international public opinion, a number of statements were voiced in the language of the policy of force containing threats of resorting to force, economic pressure, and even to military actions against some independent and sovereign states. Public opinion in our country -- as in fact all peace-loving peoples -- has noted with deep concern the statements made by the U.S. President during his Tuesday press conference in Washington and it has taken note of the threats of the use of force and the imposition of economic and other sanctions against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. These statements are obviously at variance with the unanimously recognized principles of interstate relations and are of such a nature as to create new sources of tension in the Mediterranean area. At the same time, the U.S. Administration has announced the imposition of measures aimed at breaking off all direct economic relations between the United States and the Libyan Jamahiriyah. Imprinting such a trend upon the development of events poses most serious dangers for peace and security in the world and renders the prospects for resolving disputes difficult and remote.

Therefore, more than ever, the situation requires resorting to reason and calm and using exclusively peaceful means and negotations to resolve disputes, and it requires refraining from any kind of action that could complicate conflicts even more and would aggravate the world atmosphere in general.

As is known, Socialist Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu have advocated and continue to advocate consistently full respect -- by all states -- for the national independence and sovereignty of all states, noninterference in domestic affairs, refraining from the use or threat of force, and the solution of all disputes between states by peaceful means and negotiations alone. Firmly and categorically rejecting the policy of force, irrespective of the reasons conjured up -- and no reason can justify the use of force in interstate relations -- is a cardinal principle and a constant line of conduct in Socialist Romania's international activity. Our country and President Nicolae Ceausescu draw attention in the most responsible way to the fact that in our time, when peace and stability are greatly threatened by huge existing arsenals of weapons of mass-destruction, and when, due to interdependence at a world level, world peace can only be indivisible, any conflict can spread with great speed from any point of the globe to large areas of the planet and can degenerate to an all-destructive nuclear conflagration.

History has demonstrated and continues to demonstrate clearly that no matter how complicated and thorny are the problems in interstate relations, peaceful, negotiated means -- no matter how long or difficult -- are infinitely superior to the policy and practices of resorting to the use or threat of force and diktat and to political, economic, and other pressure. It is a unanimously recognized truth that resorting to force or the threat of force and to military means has never yielded lasting and equitable solutions in resolving disputes or existing conflicts in interstate relations. This is why -- as President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed -- "under the current international circumstances of an increasingly closer interdependence that characterizes the overall development of world events, it is necessary to completely refrain from the use or threat of force in resolving world problems, to act with great responsibility to halt all existing conflicts in various parts of the world, and to proceed to resolving disputes between states by peaceful means and negotiations alone."

This principled position held by Romania and clearly justified by the trend of events generates practical and very topical requirements. Our country has always rejected and condemned terrorist practices, which are absolutely incompatiable with the vision and methods of international activity in today's world. At the same time, Romania believes such utterly reprehensible acts must not determine and cannot justify resorting of the use or threat of force in interstate relations.

Being consistent in this principled position, Socialist Romania has constantly acted throughout the years to give general application to negotiations as the only rational means of resolving all existing disputes in the world. Clear proof of this constant concern of our party and state at placing interstate relations on a lasting and healthy basis is the unanimous adoption by the UN General Assembly of the documents proposed by Romania and entitled: "Solemn Appeal to States Involved in Conflicts To Immediately Halt Armed Actions and To Resolve Their Problems by Negotiations and the Pledge of UN Member-Countries To Settle States of Tension and Conflict and Existing Differences by Political Means and To Refrain From the Use or Threat of Force and From Any Intervention in the Domestic Affairs of Other States." It is obvious that through the unanimous adoption of this document, the UN members -- which also include states where threats of reprisal and of resorting to force were heard -- have assumed the obligation to respect this document to the letter, just as one must strictly respect the recent UN resolution reprehending terrorist acts.

The utterly harmful recent international events stress more than ever the need for responsibility, lucidity, calm, and for refraining from any new actions that could aggravate the international atmosphere even more. World states and their most responsible representatives must display political wisdom. The voice of reason must prevail; the policy of the threat of force, of pressure and reprisals must be definitively abolished in interstate relations and disputes must be dealt with to solve them solely by political means and negotiations. This is the only way to constantly improve the atmosphere at a world level and the only way to eliminate current conflicts in the world and to establish a lasting peace and real security for all states, and the only way to build a peaceful and more stable world, a world in which each people will be free to develop in keeping with its own desires and aspirations protected from any kind of force, and a world of understanding and cooperation in the interest of all.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY USSR'S GURIY MARCHUK

Signs Scientific Accord

AU102035 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/1/1986 -- G. I. Marchuk, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, chairman of State Committee for Science and Technology of the USSR, and a group of Soviet scientists and experts paid a visit to Romania.

On the occasion, talks were conducted between a Romanian delegation, led by Ion Ursu, first deputy chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, and the Soviet delegation, led by G. I. Marchuk, concerning the development of technical and scientific collaboration and cooperation between Romania and the Soviet Union.

At the end of the talks a programme for technical and scientific cooperation and collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the USSR for 1986-1990 was signed.

Received by Ceausescu

LD111204 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0915 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/1/1986 -- On Friday afternoon RCP General Secretary and President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu received Guriy I. Marchuk, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology of the USSR, head of the Soviet delegation that paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Romanian Government.

The interview was attended by A. M. Prokhorov, a Nobel prize laureate, N. M. Zhavoronkov and Rem Petrov, members of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Present was also Ion Ursu, first deputy chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology.

Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov, Bucharest ambassador of the Soviet Union attended.

The guest conveyed Nicolae Ceausescu a cordial salute and the best wishes on behalf of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. At the same time, he warmly thanked for the interview granted to him, for the possibility to visit Romania again and to get acquainted with the achievements scored by the Romanian people in socialist construction.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and conveyed Mikhail Gorbachev a warm salute as well as the best wishes of success in his whole activity.

During the interview, which proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere, stress was laid on the fine links of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples, which witness a steadily upward course in the spirit of the understandings covenanted at top level. In that context emphasis was placed on the fruitful cooperation in science and technology between Romania and the Soviet Union, the results scored and experience gained so far being shown to provide further possibilities for a diversification of cooperation and collaboration in these domains meant to contribute to the economic and social progress of the two countries.

Guriy I. Marchuk appreciated the fruitful character of the visit paid to Romania, the importance of the events organized in Bucharest in marking 35 years since the signing of the accord of technological and scientific cooperation between Romania and the Soviet Union, of the talks conducted and measures set on the occasion for the expansion of the Romanian-Soviet collaboration in important sectors of economy, scientific research, technological development and promotion of technical progress.

The exchange of opinions highlighted the wish to identify new areas of cooperation on mutually advantageous bases in keeping with the growing possibilities offered by the economic, technological and research potential of the two countries. It was pointed out that the ever wider promotion of collaboration in science and technology contributed to speeding up the process of socialist construction in the two countries, to the development of friendship and collaboration between Romania and the Soviet Union, and served the interests of the two peoples, the general cause of socialism and peace.

In that context, Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized the special importance of the adoption of the complex programme for technical-scientific progress of the CMEA countries until the year 2000 stressing that the implementation of the provisions of that document should provide for the best satisfaction of the requirements for raw materials and energy, for the use of production units at capacity, as well as for specialization of production and lead to a more marked growth of cooperation in the promotion of modern technologies -- in agriculture included -- and to a rise in the technical standard and the quality of products, in the general efficiency of all activities.

The role and special responsibilities were underscored which devolve on scientists in creating and developing relations of understanding and cooperation among peoples, in protecting and conserving nature and human civilization, in the fight for disarmament, for nuclear disarmament in the first place, as the fundamental mission of science is to serve the cause of peace and detente, the peoples' progress and welfare.

The interview passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

Talks With Elena Ceausescu

LD111215 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0924 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/1/1986 -- Academician Elena Ceausescu, DSc., member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, chairman of the National Council of Science and Education, received on Friday afternoon Guriy I. Marchuk, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology of the USSR, who paid a visit to Romania.

Guriy I. Marchuk pointed out that he was extremely pleased to address Mme Elena Ceausescu a warm salute and best wishes from the government. On behalf of Soviet scientists, the guest also congratulated Mme Elena Ceausescu on her birthday, wishing her long life, good health and success in her political, social and scientific activity.

Mme Elena Ceausescu thanked and asked that the government, the scientists of the USSR be conveyed a warm salute and best wishes of success in the activity dedicated to their country's progress and prosperity.

During the interview, the atmosphere of which was warm and friendly, reference was made to the concerns of the Romanian and Soviet scientists in the fields of science, technology, cadres' training and improvement, in research and all the other sectors of the economy. In that framework the fundamental targets of scientific research in the two countries were presented and it was assessed that the programme of technical-scientific cooperation between Romania and the USSR over 1986-1990, recently signed in Bucharest, would contribute to the diversification of bilateral cooperation with a view to developing priority branches, to improving the quality of life and work in all areas of activity.

The upward course of the collaboration between Romanian and Soviet scientists -- collaboration which falls within the manysided relations between the two countries and peoples -- was highlighted during the interview and the complex programme of technical-scientific progress of the CMEA member countries until 2000 was highly appreciated and the joint wish was expressed to do everything possible to attain in the best conditions the targets in that document of special importance for the development of collaboration, specialization and cooperation in production among these countries.

Ion Ursu, first deputy chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, attended the interview.

Y.M. Tyazhelnikov, the USSR's ambassador in Bucharest, attended too.

Scientific Cooperation Prospects

AU121801 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1526 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/1/1986 -- A programme of technological and scientific cooperation and collaboration between Romania and the USSR over 1986-1990 has been signed recently in Bucharest. The signing of the document coincided with the completion of 35 years since the conclusion of the first accord of technological and scientific collaboration between the two countries.

In an interview with a SCINTEIA reporter reproduced in the Bucharest daily's issue of Sunday, January 12, Academician G. I. Marchuk, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the USSR State Committee on Science and Technology, who signed the document for the USSR, stated inter alia: We are greatly satisfied at having signed now in Bucharest the programme of technological and scientific collaboration and cooperation between Romania and the USSR for 1986-1990, which encompasses over 130 matters and themes in all major domains of economy of both countries: extractive industry, power engineering, metallurgy, machine-building, chemistry, building and building materials, agriculture and food industry, a.o. The Soviet respondent greeted the results of the multilateral collaboration between the two countries, showing that "this collaboration relies upon the principles of fraternal friendship, mutual assistance, equal rights and mutual advantage". Based on the resolutions of our parties' congresses, on the understandings reached during the meetings between the leaders of our communist parties, the heads of our governments, the scientific and technological links between the two countries will be channelled in the period ahead toward their further development and improvement of collaboration, toward raising its economic efficiency in harmony with our countries' interests, shows [as received] Academician G.I. Marchuk in concluding his interview.

LUMEA STRESSES HUMAN RIGHTS REQUIRE 'NEW ORDER'

AU171039 Bucharest ACERPRES in English 1524 GMT 12 Dec 85

["The Human Rights and the Current International System" -- ACERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, ACERPRES 12/12/1985 -- An article run by the foreign-policy weekly LUMEA on December 12 notes that the observance of the right to life and peace, a primordial human right, translates in the practice of the international relations into an acknowledgement of the right of each nation, of each people to free, independent development, to a respected and dignified sovereign participation in the interstate exchanges, in the international life in general. The review also stresses that the international cooperation in the human rights should be approached as part of the interstate relations, of the general cooperation between countries and peoples, and it should be based on the same principles, in view of reaching the same targets as the general cooperation, while acknowledging the peoples' equal rights, effectively providing each people's inalienable right to decide self-dependently its fate, in keeping with its own aspirations, free of any foreign interference.

Considering that the true dimension of the fundamental human rights and freedoms is given by the stage attained in the eradication of the grave social anomalies affecting the basic interests of the human kind, the Romanian weekly cautions that "the attempts to use the human rights issue as a means of political confrontation, as a factor of tension in the international life, are very harming and bring about negative consequences as far as detente and the interstate cooperation are concerned." At the same time, the review goes on, there are attempts to eliminate the economic and social dimension from the very content of the fundamental human rights. In the absence of an adequate social and institutional framework for the exertion of the right to work in conditions of full equality, freedom and dignity, the fundamental human rights are deprived of substance, are just an abstract notion.

Ultimately, the promotion and provision of the observance of the human rights and of the fundamental freedoms everywhere can be fully materialized only by implementing a new international order, eradicating underdevelopment, poverty, malnutrition and illiteracy. It is on this line that the efforts of the international community should be the purpose and result of the interstate cooperation.

Highlighting Romania's stance that is consistently oriented towards the assertion of the human dignity, and Romania's participation in the international activity for the promotion of the human rights, its initiatives and contributions in this domain, the review reads: Romania fulfills the pledges taken on an international plane, attaching great importance to the observance of the human rights and collaborates in a spirit of good will and mutual respect, in view of solving certain humanitarian cases, providing the conditions needed to guarantee the full observance of the human rights in all the situations created by the interstate contacts and exchanges deepgoing economic and social changes, reads LUMEA , have created in Romania a framework favourable to the multilateral development of the human personality.

AL-QADHDHAFI INVITES REAGAN TO VISIT LIBYA

LD121923 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1740 GMT 12 Jan 86

[By Dejan Lukic]

[Text] Tripoli, Jan 12 (TANJUG) -- "If President Reagan came to this tent he'd change his opinion. He'd see that I'm no terrorist, that I don't live in a trench and have no hand-grenades and revolvers tucked behind my belt. The American President thinks I'm a man without a family, a man who never laughs."

The Libyan leader, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said this in an interview with a group of American, British and Canadian reporters. He invited Reagan to Tripoli for talks in order that the two of them should no longer confront each other.

Al-Qadhdhafi said that Libya had no hostile intentions towards the United States. "The Americans are afraid that we shall attack the Pentagon, the White House, that we shall rush into America from Canada. We laugh when we hear such things. President Reagan believes everything they tell him. He also believed that some time ago Libyan suicide squads infiltrated the United States with the purpose of assassinating him," Al-Qadhdhafi said.

Having assured the newsmen that Libya and he personally had only peaceful intentions, and having invited Reagan, Al-Qadhdhafi said: "It was inside this tent that I met and conferred with such great men as Yugoslav President Tito and Cuban President Fidel Castro."

There have been no official commentaries on the invitation here today, nor has it been announced by the domestic media.

Al-Qadhdhafi told a news conference three days ago that in principle he had nothing against a meeting with Reagan but thought that it would be of no use.

This shift in attitude towards a meeting with the U.S. President is seen here as Al-Qadhdhafi's desire to reduce the tension in the Libyan-American conflict.

Observers recall that Al-Qadhdhafi's warnings to the Americans have of late been always accompanied with offers of talks.

TOPICS FOR UPCOMING LCY CC SESSION LISTED

LD101122 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1441 GMT 9 Jan

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 9 Jan (TANJUG) -- The 24th session of the LCY Central Committee will be held in Belgrade on 14-15 January. Two exceptionally significant topics will be discussed at the session: the critical analysis of the functioning of the political system and the proposed stands of the LCY Central Committee on implementing the constitutional position of the worker in distributing and administering income and assets of social production. In this connection, Josip Vrhovec, chairman of the commission for drawing up the final document of the critical analysis and member of the SFRY Presidency, and Nikola Stojanovic, member of the SFRY Presidency -- both of whom will submit introductory reports at the plenum -- held talks with accredited journalists today. Marko Lolic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium also took part in the talks.

Public discussion on the draft stands of the LCY Central Committee on ideological and political questions of implementing the constitutional position of the worker in distributing and administering income and assets of social production, which has been underway since the 18th LCY Central Committee session, has been open, criticial, and very sharp at times, Nikola Stojanovic said. Its greatest value lies in the fact that we have reached unanimity on such a significant question in the whole country. The greatest contribution to shaping the draft stands was made in discussions in organizations of associated labor. Though different views were put forward, the associated labor organizations showed great understanding for the basic orientation of proposed solutions, which, in essence, are only a further development of the constitutional regulations on the workers' distributing and administering social production. Nikola Stojanovic stressed that after the LCY Central Committee session, which is expected to adopt the draft stands, a far bigger and more difficult task will be waiting, to put the adopted solutions into operation.

NARODNA ARMIJA STRESSES NEED FOR UNITY

AU082147 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2423, 19 Dec 85 p 9

["Our Commentary" by Gaja Petkovic: "The Unity of Yugoslavia and Its Workers Class Under Test: Who Recoils From Yugoslavism"]

[Excerpts] The fear of Yugoslavism is a phenomenon in our country that is almost as old as the very idea of Yuguslavism itself. The latest occasion for making a problem out of Yugoslavism (and in some communities, for manifesting fear because of its appearance) was the result of the latest census (in 1981), in which 1,209,045 inhabitants, or 5.4 percent of the total population of our country, declared themselves to be Yugoslavs.

The above-mentioned figure and the percentage would certainly not have such an impressive effect had they not been accompanied by the report that those who declared themselves to be Yugoslavs include a distinctly large number of young people. The time in which we live is distinguished by national enclosures and divisions, by the separation of the unified workers class, and the interpretation of the Yugoslav state as an exclusive creation of interests. These facts undoubtedly further contributed to a reexamination of the phenomenon of Yugoslavism, to an intensification of the suspicions about the justification for its existence, and to a heating up of intolerance toward everything that strives for an enhancement of what is common and generally Yugoslav. The protagonists of these tendencies are always the same: purblind nationalists, wielders of bureaucratic power, statists at all levels, separatists and particularists, overt and covert adversaries of self-management, brotherhood and unity, and equality of our peoples and nationalities. Unfortunately, a number of LC members, burdened by a petit-bourgeois attitude, political prejudices, and narrow interests, consciously or unconsciously neglects the class interest of its nation. It is only a small step from such a perception of things to nationalist blindness.

Common to All and National

Only free and equal people and nations may find a common basis and proper interest in common life. This undoubted truth was corfirmed by the practice of the Yugoslav revolution.

Unfortunately, in the postwar practice of the development of our society, changes in looking at this problem have been manifested from time to time. The divisions between what is common to all and what is national -- the primacy usually being accorded to the latter -- were chiefly manifested in the crucial, most criticial stages of our development, which undoubtedly include the present one.

At those times, advocates of clear economic calculations and narrow interests of their own community, "protectors" of their own nation from other nations raised their voices. Political blackmailers who tried to collect payments for their support for the community by setting certain conditions, authorities who renounced their share of responsibility for the development of Yugoslavia as a whole after accepting a commonly determined policy, also made themselves heard, as a rule more loudly than usual. In a word, they were all those (including Communists from various rungs of the party hierarchy) who "forgot" what the wider social interest of this country is; what a Yugoslav policy, economy, history, and literature means; what the international respect for the country and its prestige, patiently built through decades, means; what brotherhood and unity are as against togetherness, or an even more "convincing" substitute, minimum of togetherness.

In our present social practice, the interests of the unified workers class of Yugoslavia are often reduced to the narrow interests of the bureaucratic statist structures in closed sociopolitical communities.

In order that they may interpret their own views and interests to the workers as the only correct ones (and even as workers' interests), these strata took care to fragment the public information system as much as possible, so that, confronting the interests of the workers class of their own nation with the interests of the same class of other nations, they may manipulate the workers of their own nationality.

Thus, relatively quickly, the unified Yugoslav region and market have been split up, the conditions which would enable working people to set up economic organizations on the Yugoslav scale without hindrance have been abolished, and the great, even the most vital economic systems of Yugoslavia, such as the electricity generating industry, the railroads, telecommunications, and others, have been technologically and economically disunited. When in December 1965 Tito talked with representatives of these branches of the economy, he very concretely said what he thought about all this.

When we now discuss the defense of the country, and invoke unity -- political, economic, class, national, traditional, and what not -- this is not a mere cliche. It is the great truth demonstrated through decades, a condition of our existence. Tito constantly watched over this unity. With the optimism peculiar to him, Tito farsightedly perceived that the defense strength of Yugoslavia lies in its unity, economic stability, national and social equality, built on the foundations of socialist self-management. Tito accorded special emphasis to the moral unity of our arms forces.

It will perhaps seem even to a well-meaning reader that this commentary contains an unusually large number of Tito's quotations for a newspaper article, which undoubtedly is true. It has been our intention, however, to recall -- in the period of our greatest post-war divisions and an obvious recoil from Yugoslavism -- what Tito said about these things. Many quote him often, but it is much more important that we show in deeds that his views on these questions, which are fateful for our country, have become an integral part of our consciousness.

'GROWING PROBLEM' OF DRUG ABUSE WORRIES OFFICIALS

LD121859 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0648 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Summary] Belgrade, 12 Dec (TANJUG) -- Drug abuse has become a growing problem in Yugoslavia. According to some official estimates, the number of drug addicts in our country is 30,000-40,000; 30-40 people die each year.

the Federal Chamber, the Federal Court, supreme courts of the republics and provinces, and the Supreme Military Court prepared a report last March on the number of drug traffickers, penal policy and judicial organs' tasks, within the framework of a concept for the prevention of narcotics abuse. On average, 190 adults were convicted every year between 1979 and 1983 for the criminal act of unlawful production and trafficking of narcotics and for the criminal act of supplying narcotics to another person. Similarly, in 1984 180 adults were convicted for the unlawful production and trafficking of drugs, which represents a 7.1 percent increase over the previous year's figures. However, the number of those convicted for supplying narcotics went up, which shows that efforts to prevent the misuse of drugs were more successful, but also that drug addiction in Yugoslavia was on the increase.

The unlawful production and drug traffic are most frequent in large cities such as Belgrade, Zagreb, Skopje, Sarajevo and Ljubijana. The second place is taken by larger cities on the coast and also Banja Luka, Osijek, Slavonski Brod, and so forth. The drug traffic on the border territories is particularly acute at border crossings with Bulgaria and Greece; and then Italy and Austria. One should stress that, though Yugoslavia is one of the important world producers of opium, the number of opium addicts is relatively small and the number of illegal producers negligible.

The culprits are most often men between 18 and 30 years of age who are either addicts themselves or are engaged in supply and traffic. They are usually unemployed Yugoslavs, but there are also well-off foreign businessmen who are smuggling drugs for enormous profits. Prison sentences remain the most frequent form of penalty, but measures of obligatory medical treatment are also passed. Among the confiscated drugs the authorities have found heroin, hashish, raw opium, marijuana, LSD, morphine, cocaine, and codeine.

PRICE HIKES FOR OIL PRODUCTS, CIGARETTES ANNOUNCED

LD102211 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2030 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 10 Jan (TANJUG) -- Oil, oil derivatives, and cigarettes will be sold at new, higher prices beginning tomorrow. According to the decision passed by the Federal Executive Council, all types of gasoline and diesel will increase in price by about 15 percent. The retail prices of cigarettes will go up by an average of 17 percent.

A liter of 86-octane gasoline will cost 151 dinars and 98-octane (super) will cost 162 dinars. Diesel D-1 will cost 132, D-2 131, and D-3 130 dinars. The new price of extra light oil for domestic heating will be 99.3 dinars, light special 98.2 and heavy 68.129 dinars. The import price of oil increased by 14.11 percent on average since the last increase. The prices of all oil derivatives went up by 15.18 percent in a linear fashion. The increase in refinery prices was not the only cause of an increase in the retail prices of derivatives. This was also due to an increase in the basic turnover tax of 3.36 dinars per 1 kg of mazout, 3 dinars per 1 liter of diesel, and 5 dinars per 1 liter of gasoline. The money from the tax will be used for the budget and for stimulating a transfer from liquid to solid fuels in the economy. Tax concessions for the supply of diesel for city and suburban transport and agricultural mechanization will remain unchanged. New retail prices of oil derivatives include an increased allowance for roads (3.3 dinars per liter of gasoline and 2.5 dinars per liter of diesel) and increased (?spread) of commercial activities from 5 to 6 percent.

It is calculated that the increase in the prices of oil and oil derivatives will "raise" inflation by 1.3 percent and the costs of living by 1.1 percent. Cigarettes will cause an increase in retail prices of 0.22 percent and the cost of living by 0.29 percent.

DIZDAREVIC RETURNS FROM VISIT TO MOSCOW

LD121837 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1625 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Belgrade; 12 Jan (TANJUG) -- Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic returned to Belgrade today after a 4-day official and friendly visit to the USSR, where he stayed at the invitation of Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. Assistant Federal Secretaries Milan Veres and Dragoslav Pejic accompanied Raif Dizdarevic in the USSR.

During his stay in Moscow, Raif Dizdarevic had talks with his host foreign minister Eduard Shevardnadze. Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, also received the guests from Yugoslavia. Yugoslav-Soviet talks, in addition to a consideration of questions in the field of bilateral relations and cooperation, also covered an exchange of views on current international questions.

At Belgrade Airport Raif Dizdarevic was welcomed by deputy federal foreign secretary Budimir Loncar, and Zoran Miskovic, secretary general of the Federal Executive Council. Eduard Krasavin, the Soviet embassy's charge d'affaires in Yugoslavia, was also at the welcoming ceremony.

Talks Favorably Assessed

AU121932 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Report by Aleksandar Novacic, TANJUG Moscow correspondent, on the "Sunday at 10" program]

[Text] The talks that Raif Dizdarevic held in Moscow have been assessed in the Yugoslav delegation as very substantial, frank, and friendly [sadrzajan, otvoren i prijateljski]. They have once again confirmed the high level of relations between the two countries and contributed to their further improvement. It is known that Yugoslav-Soviet relations have a stable and lasting character, primarily because of the firm foundations on which they rest. On this occasion as well, both Dizdarevic and Shevardnadze -- each in his own words -- pointed out the principles of full equality and independence, sovereignty and mutual respect, as well as the natural differences that result from their own paths of socialist construction and the different international positions of the two countries.

The two ministers devoted particular attention to bilateral relations -- on the political, economic, scientific-technological, and cultural plane -- and noted the possibilities for their further development, which is of mutual benefit.

A very exhaustive exchange of opinions about current foreign political questions has confirmed the existence of closeness of views in the approach to and assessment of many world questions. This pertains particularly to essential questions such as disarmament, the need for releasing international tension, and struggle for the peaceful solution of world problems. There are also the known differences in assessing individual hotbeds of crisis in the world, for instance in assessing events in Southeast and Southwest Asia. These differences have been accepted as a reality and not dramatized.

All in all, this was another successful Yugoslav-Soviet dialogue which will be continued in Belgrade, given that Soviet Minister Shevardnadze has accepted with pleasure the invitation to visit Yugoslavia.